

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1204879-001

Total Deleted Page(s) = 90

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COPY

November 25, 1942 *

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: WERNER VON JANOWSKI, with aliases
ESPIONAGE

MEANS AND METHODS OF COMMUNICATION WITH GERMANY

Janowski was furnished with two means of communication with Germany. One was by the use of secret ink writing to cover addresses, and the other was by radio direct with Hamburg or Brussels.

Secret Writing

In connection with the use of secret ink, Janowski was taught two methods. The first method was one which he stated he would not use and which he was not able to describe very well. This method consisted of taking an indelible pencil and covering a blank sheet of paper by marks from this pencil so that one in reality had a carbon paper. Once the paper was completely covered with pencil markings, it was turned over and the indelible marked side placed against a piece of paper on which the message was to be written. The unmarked side of the indelible marked paper was then written on in the form of the message. The written on page was then removed and the sheet which had faced the indelible marking was then said to contain the written message. This paper when treated with Chinese ink then produced the invisible writing in such a manner as to make it readable. Janowski advised that he would not use this method because the writing often times started to run when treated with Chinese ink and therefore the messages could not be deciphered. He did not know the material used to make up Chinese ink.

The other means by which he was to communicate with Germany by means of secret ink was by the use of a match similar in appearance to those obtained in the Dasch case. Janowski had two of these matches which allegedly were ~~enough to last him for years~~. Janowski was under the impression that these matches were definitely a new development and not similar to those which agents had previously been supplied. His instructions were to write the ordinary message across the paper and then turn the paper sideways and write the secret writing with the match stick lengthwise on the paper. When doing this he was instructed [redacted]

[redacted] the secret message was simply written with the match head. To develop and bring out the secret writing, the paper was merely immersed in a thin milky fluid for an instant and then placed under a quartz ray lamp. The writing then became legible appearing in yellowish-white

Original copy to be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be either with this copy or may be given

ENCLOSURE
60 MAR 26 1943

RECORDED

INDEXED

12 5 08 1943

SECRET

SECRET

SPE LAB

b3 Per CIA

b7E

80-604

98-14539-218

Miss Anne RITTER
9, Clarinen Street,
LUCERNE, Switzerland

Letters to this address were to be around the theme
"DON'T FORGET BUDDY, WHITE AUNTY SOON. SEE WHAT
JOSEPH IS DOING ESPECIALLY." (signed) RUDI.

Letters to this drop were to be written in English.

In transmitting messages by radio, Janowski was furnished two books upon which to determine his code. One of these books is "The Man in No. 3" a crime club book published by J. S. Fletcher, London, England. This is a paper bound book having a green cover being 5 3/4" by 8 1/2" in size. It contains 128 pages and a series of short stories, the first of which is the story on "The Man in No. 3". The second book is entitled "Mary Poppins" by P. L. Travers. This book is one of the Albatross Series and on the outside of the cover is printed the words "Not to be introduced into the British Empire or the United States of America". The book is 196 pages in length, has a yellow paper cover, copywrited October, 1937, and is 4 1/2" by 7 3/4". Photographs of the pages of each of these books have been obtained and prints are presently being prepared. Detailed information on the operation of the code based upon these books is being obtained from Janowski and will be furnished the Bureau at a later date. The code apparently is a cipher system code based on the book. Janowski, to date, has told two stories with respect to the operation of these two books. His first story was that he was supposed to use the book dealing with "The Man in No. 3" in all messages sent prior to December 1, 1942, and the book "Mary Poppins" in all ~~messages~~ messages sent subsequent to December 1, 1942.

In a subsequent story, he stated that he had these two books for the purpose of using one as a supplement to the other. He was carrying one book in his radio set and had the other one in his brief case. In the event he lost his radio set and the code book therein, he had been instructed to build a radio set and use the other code book which he was carrying in the brief case. At the present time it is not known which, if either, of these stories, is correct.

Respectfully,

D. L. Traynor
Duane L. Traynor

25
2/19/43

color and lasting as long as it remained under the lamp. He advised that the liquid was odorless. In writing the message on the paper, the paper on which the message was to be written was to be placed on a glass surface. He advised that these instructions are different from those previously given to agents in that previously agents from Germany were instructed to either write their secret messages on the back of an ordinary appearing letter or between the lines of an ordinary appearing letter.

In writing these letters, he was to write them to anyone of three letter drops. Each letter drop had to be communicated with along a certain theme and signed in a certain manner. The following three letter drop addresses were furnished, two of which were to be written to in English and one written to in French. The addresses and the themes and instructions in connection with each drop are as follows:

NAUCKHOFF,
17-B, Grev. Magnigatan,
STOCKHOLM

The open or ink message on letters sent to this mail drop was to be along one of three forms, as follows:

"WHAT ABOUT THE ACCOUNT OF 1941. WHY DID
HE NOT SEND IT"

"WHY DIDN'T HE SEND THE ACCOUNT OF 1941 TO
THE ADVOCATE OF MR. POLOCK IN LOCARNO, MR.
VALENTINE. IS IT RIGHT THAT ONE MUST CHANGE
THE NAME OF THE FIRM AND HOW SHALL IT BE CALLED."

"UP TO WHICH DATE CAN BE ARRANGED EVERYTHING -
AMERICAN MONEY, ETC. WHAT CHANCES HAVE GOT
THE JEWS NOW IN GERMANY."

Letters to the above mail drop were to be built around one of the above three forms and were to be purporting to be written on behalf of a Mr. BLOCH by Mr. Johnson. Letters to the above address were to be in English.

Julius EISENHOFER,
1, rue Robert Etienne,
Geneve, Suisse

Letters to this mail drop were to be written in French and were to be in connection with questions of insurance. They were to be signed by Mr. N. ASHER.

Page two

SAC, Newark

The Agent should not hesitate to communicate any other information that might be helpful to the Laboratory in the construction of lead pencils.

Please mark your correspondence in this matter for the attention of the Technical Laboratory.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

RKB:JJM
66-847

January 29, 1943.

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of January 20, 1943, wherein you request us to contact the Federal Match Division of the Pan American Match Corporation, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York and obtain two quarts of ~~match~~ heading compound for use of the Technical Laboratory. I wish to advise that the Pan American Match Corporation and a number of other similar concerns have consolidated into one unit known as the Universal Match Corp., which operates a plant at Hudson, New York. Contact was made with this plant and we were advised that permission to release this compound would necessarily have to be obtained from Mr. Rosenberg who is presently staying at the Commodore Hotel in New York City.

Mr. Rosenberg was contacted and he advised that a quart of ~~red~~ material and a quart of ~~green~~ material would be shipped to the Bureau, attention of the Technical Laboratory, direct from their plant in Pennsylvania within several days. He also advised that this material would be carefully packed and checked before shipping.

Very truly yours,

T. J. Donegan

T. J. DONEGAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

1 C.I.F



RECORDED & INDEXED

063

80-604-172	
B	I
FEB 5 1943	
LARY Cpu/JMM	

52 FEB 11 1943

Retention & Production of Secret, in whole, & synthetically

RECORDED

GKS:MH

80-604-173

32

EX-20

February 26, 1943

Mr. Charles E. Hinkle
c/o Sharon Steel Corporation
Sharon, Pennsylvania

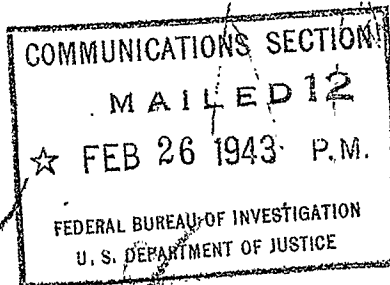
Dear Mr. Hinkle:

Your letter of February 22, 1943, together with enclosure, has been received, and I wanted you to know that I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing as you did and offering your services to our Government. It is my suggestion that you may wish to communicate directly with the Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C., concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



61 MAR 15 1943

RECEIVED

200

1943

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1943

Sharon Pa.

Feb 22-43

Wm. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have an idea about
Censoring mail, that I would like
to see put in effect, if the
Government is not now using it.
There is a message on the blank
sheet of paper attached to this letter.
if you need any help developing
this message, I will gladly explain
my idea to any agent that you
may appoint to contact me.
I have been in Police work for 15 yrs
and I am willing to help along all
lines of Police work in the future.

Yours Truly

Sergt. Charles E. Hinkle
CHARLES E. HINKLE
Care of Sharon Steel Corp.
Sharon Pa.

Detection and Protection of Security

ack.
2/26/43
gpc

RECORDED

INDEXED

67-604-193	
F	B
MAR 2 1943	

JPS:MJC

March 3, 1943

2813

MEMORANDUM FOR [REDACTED]

We would very much like to have you furnish us with any technical information, such as secret ink used and the means employed for its detection and development, in connection with the following cases.

b7D

b7D

A previous request was made in connection with the [REDACTED] case, our number 1936 of November 27, 1942 and also one in connection with a letter containing "Jacob" ink, our number 1631 of October 24, 1942. Your answers referred to [REDACTED] of August 17, 1942 which contained no information relative to the above subjects.

b7D

If the above information is available it would be deeply appreciated if you would forward it to us at your earliest convenience.

CC - Mr. Ladd

Olson _____
A. Tamm _____
Egg _____
Offey _____
Avin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
7/16/3

ENCLOSURE

20-604-175
FEB 10 1943
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-769-14561

3-3-43

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 3, 1943

JPS:MJC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: [redacted]

Attached is a blind memorandum to [redacted] requesting
secret ink data which they should have [redacted]

[redacted] It may be pointed out that a similar request has
previously been made [redacted]
[redacted] but [redacted] answers referred to their memorandum [redacted] of
August 17, 1942 which supposedly contained the answers. This is
incorrect inasmuch as that particular memorandum is a request from
[redacted]

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach
T. D. Beach

Mr. Tolson _____ b6
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ b7C
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____ b7D
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Secret Ink

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
7103
ENCLO. 2
7103

80-604-175
2 MAR 5 1943

53 MAR 10 1943

TDB:MJC

RECORDED

EX - 37 -

b7E

X Date:

March 10, 1943

To:

Lieutenant Colonel N. V. Carlson
 Chief Postal Censor
 The Office of Censorship
 Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

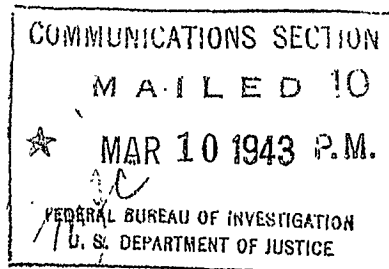
Report Concerning Secret Ink Testing Methods

I wish to refer to your letter of February 27, 1943 for the attention of Mr. Appel of this Bureau's Technical Laboratory which transmitted photostatic copies of a report prepared on enemy secret ink testing methods together with samples illustrating the type of paper being tested.

These data have been turned over to the chemists of the Laboratory's Chemistry Section for their information. If additional information is available concerning the chemical reagents employed in the tests this information would be most helpful.

Thank you for your interest and consideration in making these data available.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____



53 MAR 19 1943, 44

(Barn)
Est.
1943

~~SECRET~~

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 27, 1943.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Kramer	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Miss	.....

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Appel

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are photostats of a short report prepared on
*Enemy testing methods. During a conversation on February 26 between
Mr. Appel of your office and Dr. Pierce of the Office of Censorship,
Mr. Appel was informed that we were in possession of this data and that
it would be furnished you, if, of interest. This report was prepared
by the Secret Ink Unit at the Miami station and covers the period from
December 30, 1942 to February 4, 1943. Enclosed also are a few small
samples illustrating the type of paper being tested by the enemy.

In this report, you will note that in column no. 6
(no. of tests) the number of different tests are enumerated which is
different from the number of stripes which may be the same test.

The following cities are tested by examiners in the
8000 and up class (letters from these cities):

Yserlohm (Belg.) 8006; Sandnes (Norway) 8553;
Bremen (Germany) 8602; Adshol (Denmark) 8720;
Schwerin (Germany) 8412; Berlin (Germany) 8255;
Scholen (Switzerland) 8258.

In the 2000 class we have:

Amsterdam (Holland) 2652, 2726; Brosten (Rumania)
2215; Kushausand (Germany) 2599; and we also
note that Aamot (Norway) is 1525.

The Italian examiners numbers run much higher:
Partanna (Sicily) 553355; Leopanno-Girzanno 205072;
Karlovac (Jugoslavia) 074248.

It is noticeable that most of the Italian letters do
not have the visible major stripes.

~~SECRET~~

EX - 37

9 MAR 12 1943

*Detection & Production of Secret, Invisible & Synthetic
Ink & Writing*

*Report & paper samples
detached 3/2/43
To be placed in 80-604*

*ans. 5/43
3/4/43
TDB*

80-604-176
RECORDED
INDEXED
785

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 12, 1943.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Appel

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have received your letter of March 10 concerning a report which we forwarded to you on enemy secret ink testing methods. We are very glad that this has been of some value to you and if any more such information is collected, we will be very happy to forward it.

We have little information concerning the chemical nature of enemy tests, but feel that in many cases, they are using the following tests or ones which are similar.

We feel that they are using a reagent similar to our [redacted] This is evident by the presence [redacted] on numerous enemy tested communications. They are also using a reagent which leaves a blue stain on the paper. It is thought that this reagent may be [redacted] Another reagent that may be in use is an alcoholic solution of [redacted]

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Kay
A. G. Kay,
Chief, Examination Section.

RECORDED & INDEXED
8138

62-604-177
4 MAR 19 1943
~~SECRET~~

61 MAR 29 1943



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 17, 1943

JPS:MJC

80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Visit of Dr. ~~X~~Pierce and Dr. ~~X~~Breon
of Censorship Laboratory

On the afternoon of March 17, 1943 Dr. Pierce telephonically contacted Mr. Stanley of the Laboratory and arranged for Dr. Breon and himself to visit the Bureau's Laboratory for the purpose of giving information concerning some secret ink experiments which they had conducted in connection with the R. O. Gerson case, Bureau File [redacted]

Dr. Pierce and Dr. Breon met with Mr. Stanley in my office and Dr. Breon informed us that he had been experimenting with various types of secret inks in an attempt to discover the secret ink used on letter #14 in the Gerson case and found that [redacted] was probably identical to the ink used on that letter. He also mentioned that best results were obtained when the ink was washed out of the paper after the secret ink message had been written. He used as a writing implement a drawing pen which would normally give approximately a 1/16" line. In order to duplicate the type of characters found in letter #14 he found it necessary to add a small amount of alcohol to the [redacted] which he used as an ink.

Dr. Pierce inquired as to what progress was being made in regard to the secret ink for the simulations which the Bureau is making in the Enriquez case, Bureau File [redacted]. He was informed that the [redacted] on the Hunter letter which is at present included in this case was found to be best simulated by means of [redacted]. In regard to the letter to Ranet which conforms to the majority of letters received in this case it was found that the secret ink used contains [redacted] and that it was in all probability such an ink as [redacted] in some type of whisky. Inasmuch as the secret ink study in the latter case has not actually been completed no definite ink was given them as having been used.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

INDEXED

T. D. Beach

1104

80-604-178
B
14 MAR 20 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____
File

b7E

32 MAR 25 1943

JWM:MJC

Date:

March 9, 1943

To:

SAC, Newark

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

Lead Pencils

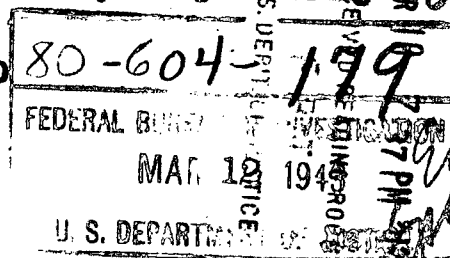
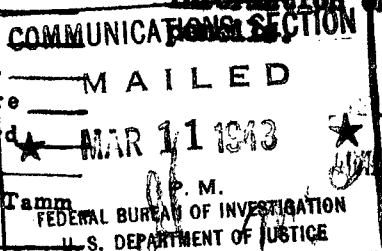
The Technical Laboratory is interested in obtaining information concerning the manufacture of lead pencils. Please instruct an Agent in your Division to make an expeditious contact at the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Wayne and Monmouth Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey. It is very important that your Agent handle the interview in such a manner that no undue interest or enthusiasm is manifested by the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company representatives.

For your own confidential information the Laboratory has an urgent need for material necessary to make at least 24 ordinary appearing lead pencils. It has been ascertained in the Technical Laboratory that commercial lead pencils are not satisfactory for the purpose intended.

The Agent should obtain the following information:

1. Description of the type press used when the two halves of a wood pencil are glued together. He should obtain samples "halves", lead and glue for at least 24 pencils.
2. Determine the manner of application of the glue.
3. Ascertain what is done to the pencil after the lead is inserted and the halves glued together. Determine if there are any further sanding or polishing operations.
4. Ascertain the method of painting the pencils. Determine whether they are dipped, sprayed, or brushed. Obtain complete and detailed description of the painting technique as well as several specimens of different paints or enamels, which should be ready for use.
5. Determine how erasers are fastened to the pencils.
6. Make a careful study and set forth accurate and complete information on the method used for placing lettering on the pencils.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____



33 MAR 25 1943 179

0 detector and production of
 Lead 7 Writing

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
[redacted]

b6
b7c

RAW:EAM

March 18, 1943
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE: LEAD PENCILS

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated March 9, 1943, setting forth that the Technical Laboratory is interested in obtaining information concerning the manufacturing of lead pencils. Please be advised the information desired has been obtained from Alfred C. Berolzheimer, Vice-President of the Eagle Pencil Company, 703 E. 13th Street, New York City.

The information obtained has been set forth in the attached memorandum describing the various exhibits which are being forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY,
SAC

Enc. (1)

I ENCL. 10



10 MAR 30 1943

RECORDED
EX - 25

80-604-180
B
10 MAR 24 1943
Lab.
[signature]

*Article in N.Y. Times
March 17, 1943*

March 18, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM RE: MANUFACTURE OF LEAD PENCILS

- Exhibit No. 1 - Folder containing article entitled "How Lead Pencils Are Made", Volume 48, January 1943, "Compressed Air Magazine".
- Exhibit No. 2a- Cedar stock in grooved slat form for production of ordinary pencils with lead inserted.
- Exhibit No. 2b- Cedar stock in grooved slat form for production of carpenter's pencils with lead inserted. (See point #1,2,3, and 4, in Exhibit No. 1)
- Exhibit No. 2c- Glued slats with lead inserted displaying the effect of shaping process in the production of the hexagonal shaped pencil. (See point #1,5,6, and Exhibit No. 1) (See Exhibit No. 2a and 2b)
- Exhibit No. 2d- A specimen of the first sanding operation completed.
- Exhibit No. 2e- Second and final sanding operation completed (Note stamped letters - 2h - at either end of the Exhibit which is to differentiate types of pencils during the remainder of the production process on each individual pencil)
- Exhibit No. 2f- First coat of lacquer applied. Seven coats of the same substance is necessary before final coat of clear lacquer is applied. (See Exhibits 3a and 3b)
- It will be noted that approximately four hours are allowed for each coat of lacquer to dry and "set up" and further that all colors of lacquer used by the Eagle Pencil Company are of identical ingredients. Attention is called to the fact that a small amount of filler is contained in the colored lacquer. (See point No. 7 in Exhibit 1)
- Exhibit No. 2g- Final application of clear lacquer with gold leaf lettering stamped thereon.
- Exhibit No. 2h- Finished product with fiber, ferrule and erasure plug attached.

RAW:EAM

March 18, 1943
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM RE: MANUFACTURE OF LEAD PENCILS (CONT'D)

- Exhibit No. 3a - Colored lacquer specimen.
- Exhibit No. 3b - Clear lacquer specimen (See point #7, Exhibit 1)
- Exhibit No. 4 - Ferrules for attaching erasure plug to pencil (See point #9, Exhibit 1)
- Exhibit No. 5 - Powdered glue used in fastening slats together as well as the simultaneous fastening of the erasure plug and ferrule to the pencil.

Attention is called to the fact that the specimen of glue enclosed herewith is mixed in the proportion of one part of glue and two parts of water.

- Exhibit No. 6a - Gold leaf stock used in lettering pencils.
- Exhibit No. 6b - Gold leaf stock which has been used in lettering pencils. (See point 8, Exhibit No. 1)
- Exhibit No. 7 - Metal, fiber and plastic ferrules with rubber substitute and wargum erasure plugs.

In reference to Exhibit No. 1, attention is called to the fact that the Eagle Pencil Company, 703 E. 13th Street, New York City, advised that the process of making pencils described in "How Lead Pencils Are Made," Volume 48, January 1943, "Compressed Air Magazine" is substantially identical with the process used by the Eagle Pencil Company and further that the machinery used in the manufacture of the production of lead pencils at the Eagle Pencil Company is for all practical purposes identical with that portrayed and described in the article referred to in Exhibit No. 1, "How Lead Pencils Are Made".

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Newark, New Jersey**

GHS:MML
95-7

March 29, 1943

Director
FBI

Attention Technical Laboratory.

RE: ~~X~~LEAD PENCILS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Newark Office dated March 9, 1943. In accordance therewith, Special Agent GENE E. STUDEBAKER interviewed MR. E. M. CABNISS, Manufacturing Vice-President; MR. H. A. MAYER, Superintendent of Pencil Factory; and MR. A. G. JENSEN, General Foreman, all of the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Monmouth and Wayne Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey. No undue interest or enthusiasm was shown by the representatives of this company.

For the information of the Technical Laboratory, each step or operation in the manufacture of pencils is being set forth, with samples to show each respective operation. Other unfinished samples have been obtained and are being submitted in hopes that they might prove helpful for the purpose desired by the Technical Laboratory. The following is the factory manufacturing method of producing ordinary lead pencils used by the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Jersey City, New Jersey.

1. Lead pencils are produced six to eight at one time. The wood is generally made of California cedar, and before construction, the wood, called slats, is dipped into a paraffin and stain. This operation is done by the wood manufacturer. (See Sample #1.)
2. The first operation in production is the grooving of the slat. The slat is grooved according to the gauge of the lead. The hardness and softness of the lead determine the gauge. (See Sample #3.)
3. After the grooves are made in the slats as in Sample #2, the glue is applied. The glue is in liquid form and is heated to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The glue is then placed into a pan which also has a heating unit, and attempts are made to keep the glue at 140 degrees temperature during the application; however, the temperature does vary. It has been found that a temperature of 140 degrees for the glue gives best results. A revolving wheel is used to apply the glue. The wheel carries the glue evenly and places a thin coating on the entire top slat, which is automatically sent below the wheel. The bottom slat is

RECORDED & INDEXED

24 MAR 30 1943

MAY 5 1943

appropriately filled with lead by hand. The top glued slat is immediately placed on the bottom leaded slat. The leaded glued slats, then called blocks, are immediately placed in a clamp press.

4. The blocks are placed in a clamp, forty to each clamp. The clamp consists of two solid heavy steel ends and are clamped together with an ordinary screw bolt effect. (See negative photograph of clamp.) The clamp is placed in a mechanical screw press with a hydraulic resisting head. Pressure to the extent of eight hundred to one thousand pounds is then exerted on the clamp. The screw is then adjusted at that pressure point. The blocks are allowed to remain in the clamp for a period of twenty-four hours. The temperature condition while the glued blocks are hardening should not be under 70 degree temperature. Eight to eighty-five degrees is preferable for the drying or hardening process. According to MR. MAYER, any type of clamp may be used; however, an even and exact pressure must be exerted over the complete block to keep the block from buckling. The block is then removed and placed in a grinder to even the edges. The block is then allowed to stand for six to seven days. (See Sample #3.) This insures the hardening of the block; therefore, the pencils at later stages of operation will not fall apart.
5. The block is then run through a shaping machine. This machine consists of fine shaping knives which cut or shape the blocks to actual pencil forms and to the desired finished shapes. Eight pencils are obtained from one block. (See Sample #4.)
6. The raw pencil is then sanded by a No. 2/0-100 sandpaper. (See Sample sandpaper.) Two operations of sanding are necessary to obtain the desired sanding finish. This operation is completed by sending the pencils automatically below the sand paper in two separate operations as mentioned above. (See Sample #5.)
7. The pencil is then sent to be burnished. This operation consists of a metal die polish which is used before the lacquer is applied. This operation consists of sending the sanded pencil through the metal die for the purpose of cleaning or polishing the pencil. (See Metal Die, Sample #5-A.)
8. The next operation is the painting process. The pencil is varnished according to the desired finish. The ordinary wood lead pencil receives six coats of varnish and two finishing coats of lacquer. At the present time, due to lacquer restrictions, a substitute material is used as a base for painting the pencil. A specimen of the substitute material is being submitted. It is believed, however, that this material will jell or harden before reaching the Bureau. The DIXON COMPANY purchases only small amounts of this substitute material and it is used immediately because of its tendency to jell quickly. The next operation consists of sending the pencil through the metal die (Sample #5-A) into a trough filled with lacquer. This trough is part of a metal box attached between a hopper and a moving

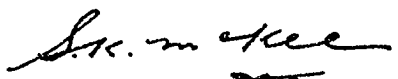
belt. The box contains lacquer and a revolving wheel which keeps the trough full of lacquer. The trough is pitched at a slight angle so that the lacquer is flowing at all times. The pencil passes on a horizontal plane through the metal die into the trough of lacquer. The trough is filled with approximately 3" of lacquer. The pencil then emerges from the lacquer into another small sponged hole, which removes the excess lacquer and gives the pencil a smooth and even finish. The pencil is then dropped into a moving belt which is heated by an underlying steam pipe. The pencil is carried on this belt for a distance of twenty-five feet, to insure dryness. (See Sample #6 for first paint run.) This process is then repeated approximately six times, as before stated, according to the desired finish. The same operation is used to obtain the last two finishes. However, a better lacquer or enamel is used. (See Sample #7.) Specimens of finishing enamel are being submitted. Inasmuch as it is believed that the substitution lacquer material cannot be used by the Bureau, it should be noted that it is possible that the same results can be obtained by using three to five coats of the finishing enamel exclusively. It is also to be noted that the painting process used by the DIXON COMPANY is neither spraying, dipping or brushing. It is believed, however, that the Bureau can obtain suitable results by spraying, using the finishing enamel alone. (See Sample #7, for finished painting process.)

9. The pencil is then headed. This operation is completed with the use of a sharp knife which cuts and evens both or one end of the pencil, as desired. If one end is defective in any manner, that end is usually used as the capping end.
10. The next operation is the stamping or lettering of the pencil. Materials necessary for this operation are a metal die (see metal die samples), metal die case, stamping machines and paper or foil. (See sample paper and foil.) The pencil passes along a grooved bed on the stamping machine. The beds are adjustable to pencil shapes, round, hexagon, large, etc. The metal die is entrenched in the die case and is held by the clamp or screws to hold it firm. The die case, as well as the die stamp inside the case is heated to a temperature of 190 degrees Fahrenheit to 240 degrees Fahrenheit, depending on the type of pencil being stamped and the air temperature of the production room. Heat is obtained electrically direct from wires connected to the plant power. The stamping machine is set to synchronize with the passing pencil on the grooved bed. The paper or foil is placed on a coil. The paper or foil is then run directly below the stamp and above the pencil on to another coil. The stamping machine drops the die and the lettering is placed on the pencil. Approximately one hundred pencils are stamped per minute. (See Sample #8.) It is here to be noted that frequent changes are made in the heating application in the die case. If the die is too hot, the foil will stick to the pencil. If too cold, only a slight impression will be made. To test for results, it is permissible to use one finger and rub the imprint, to observe whether the lettering is placed in firmly and does not crumble. It is necessary for an employee to observe the first results of this operation. If the lettering is not clear or the impression too deep, the stamping machine is altered to correct the operation. No definite pressure is exerted by the machine on the pencil. As before stated, the pressure is regulated according to the individual

or lot operation. In some cases, the change in the room temperature alone will cause bad printing, therefore necessitating altering of the pressure and the heat in the stamping machine. It is for this reason that the employee constantly watches this operation to make immediate and necessary changes.

11. After the stamping or lettering process is completed, a ring is cut around the top of the pencil. The purpose of this ring is to eliminate or prevent chipping below the capping area. (See Sample #9.)
12. The top of the pencil is then slightly rounded or cut for the eraser or plug cap. (See Sample #10.)
13. A metal or plastic cap is then placed on the pencil top and pricked to fasten the cap to the pencil. (See Samples #11 and #12.) The metal cap will not be used in the future because of priorities.
14. The eraser is then placed in the cap. When the metal cap is used, the pricking method is used to tighten and hold the erasers. When the plastic cap is used, the eraser is glued. This is done by placing a small amount of glue inside the plastic cap and the eraser then inserted. (See Samples #12 and #13.) Samples of capping glue are being submitted.
15. The finished pencil is then washed and cleaned before packing. Mobo Soap and water are used for this cleaning process. A damp rag is simply used for the cleaning. The pencil automatically dries itself and is then ready for packing in boxes of twelve, twenty-four, etc. (See sample box of pencils.) Samples of the Dixon Ticonderoga are being used upon the suggestion of MR. MAYER. This pencil is the average wood pencil manufactured by the DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

Very truly yours,


S. K. McKEE, *S.A.*
Special Agent in Charge.

Page two.

SAC, New York

The Agent should not hesitate to communicate any other information that might be helpful to the Laboratory in the construction of lead pencils.

Please mark your correspondence in this matter for the attention of the Technical Laboratory.

10

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Newark, New Jersey

GHS:MML
95-7

March 29, 1943

Director
FBI

Attention Technical Laboratory.

RE: ~~LEAD~~ PENCILS.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to the Newark Office dated March 9, 1943.

Enclosed are the following sample pencils in various stages of operation, obtained from the JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Monmouth and Wayne Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey.

- 1 to 13. Consecutive operation steps in production. 5-A metal die. Rubber excess paint remover.
14. Lettering or printing dies.
15. Slats and leads not glued.
16. Blocks ready to be shaped to pencil forms.
17. Shaped pencils without lead, called blanks. Two gauges. These blanks have been sanded and are ready for the painting process.
18. Leaded pencils ready for painting process.
19. Two gauges of lead.
20. Caps, plastic and metal. Erasers to fit both plastic and metal caps.
21. Negative photographs of clamp press.
22. Samples of lettering and stamping paper.

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80-604-183

24 MAR 30 1943

LAB.

Also enclosed are sample finished pencils and box of one dozen finished Ticonderoga pencils, specimens of substitute painting material.

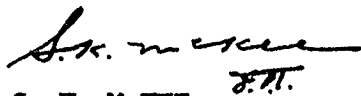
60 APR 5 1943

CIF

GHS:MML, 95-7, Letter to Director, 3/29/43

different colored enamels, and capping and slat glue. These finished samples have been obtained and are being submitted in the hopes that they might prove helpful for the purpose desired by the Technical Laboratory.

Very truly yours,



S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent in Charge.

- 2 -

Enclosures

1 Pencils have been sent under
separate cover.

CAA:RSC

RECORDED

80-604-184

April 3, 1943



This is with reference to your letter of March 4 and the matter of [REDACTED]

The findings [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is indeed interesting. The examiners of the Federal Bureau of Investigation report a similar observation in connection with different papers which have been examined.

In the United States in the Internment Camps there is being used at present a paper coated with loose dye which is very soluble in water. It has been found that the use of any of the liquids usually encountered leave noticeable stains on these envelopes and paper. This paper is understood to have been a [REDACTED] or less accidental discovery by one of the safety paper companies and for such value as it may be, samples are being secured for you.

There is another product specifically for the same purpose manufactured by another firm. Instead of a blue dye, a pink dye is used and the reaction to moisture of any kind is to collect the dye in a ring.

Both of the above papers react violently when used in envelopes and attached by the ordinary steam method of opening envelopes.

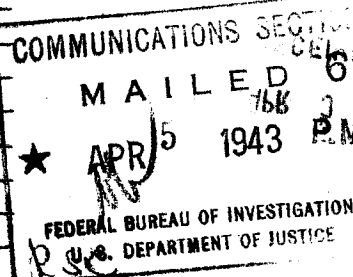
Your courtesy in forwarding the reports is deeply appreciated.

As soon as the specimens can be secured, copies will be forwarded.

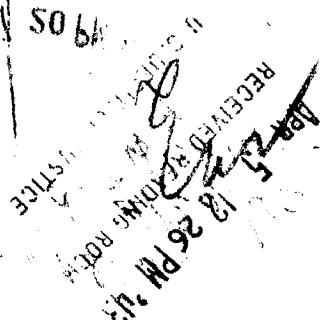
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



58 APR 21 1943 283



b7D

b7D

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



JWM:GWH

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1943

CC-287
b6
b7C
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy
b3 Per CIA
b7E

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Secret Writing Methods

I believe you would be interested in a new method for concealing and carrying secret writing chemicals which has recently been developed by Mr. Magee in the Laboratory.

It is suggested that you might wish to use this method in connection with the SIS work of the Bureau.

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

Attachment



60 MAY 4 1943

RECORDED

80-604-185

12	MAR 10 1943
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p
y

April 29, 1943

PERSONAL and ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Via Diplomatic Air Courier Pouch

[redacted]
The American Embassy
[redacted]

Re: [redacted]

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has been informed [redacted] that [redacted]

[redacted] It is vitally important that the Bureau's Laboratory have at its disposal all possible information on secret inks and secret ink developers used by Axis agents.

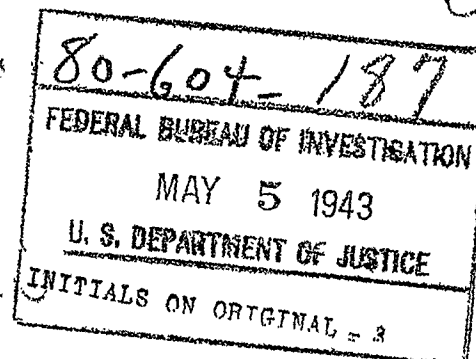
It is requested that you obtain [redacted]
[redacted] any further details which they may have
obtained [redacted]
[redacted]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Communications Section
May 1, 1943 P.M.

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57 MAY 10 1943

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ORIGINAL FILE IN 80-604-187-187

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 15, 1943

HCF:MJC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

80-604

Re: Dr. ~~Pierce~~
U. S. Censorship

Pursuant to telephonic arrangements with Dr. Pierce, he called at the Laboratory to obtain information concerning the use of [redacted] in combination with dilute [redacted] as a possible secret ink developer. Cotton pledgets containing [redacted] were discovered in connection with the Cocase file [redacted]

Dr. Pierce was advised of the possibilities in the use of this material as a developer but no mention was made to him of the source of the Bureau's information.

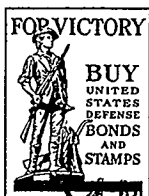
Dr. Pierce stated that Censorship routinely tests for [redacted] as a writing material but they had given no consideration as yet to the use of [redacted] as a developer.

Some further discussion was had with Dr. Pierce concerning the Koda-Bromide paper method of developing secret writing produced with an indelible pencil. This method was discussed in my memorandum of May 6, 1943. Pierce stated that Censorship had tried the method and had been fairly successful in developing such writing. However, it has been their experience as well as our own experience that the type of pencil selected is extremely important. Pierce has also conducted experiments with aniline blue alone and has not been able to develop writing produced with this material. It is his belief that the vehicle of the pencil is the important thing in producing successful writing which may be developed by this method.

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

T. D. Beach



54 MAY 21 1943

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&
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EX-2

80-604-190
F B I
18 MAY 18 1943
SEVEN

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
b3 Per CIA
b7D Miss Gandy
b7E

b3 Per CIA
b7E

JOSEPH HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1943

RHC:AWK
80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY *WJ*

Re: Kodabromide Transfer
Development of Indelible
Pencil Secret Ink.

Reference is made to my memorandum of May 6, 1943 setting forth the details of the above-referenced matter as imparted to the laboratory by Dr. Pierce of U. S. Censorship in his visit to the laboratory on that date.

The development method described by him has been tested and refined with the result that the indelible pencil method of secret ink writing supplied to the subject in the Cocase ^{b3} Per CIA ^{b7E} can be detected and developed to give a white writing with black background somewhat as described by the subject of the Cocase. The ^{b7E} secret ink system is also developed by this method.

Further experiments have been carried out which show that the Bureau's secret inks are not detected by the above method which is now receiving the attention ^{b7D} U. S. Censorships.

You will be informed of any further significant developments in the above matters.

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

T. D. Beach

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____



8 MAY 20 1943

RECORDED

80-604-191
E E I
21 MAY 19 1943

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

TDB:AWK
80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Dr. Pierce
U. S. Censorship

Dr. Pierce called today on the phone and said he had some information that he wanted to pass along. I arranged for him to come over within the hour.

He advised that in connection with the secret ink method in which an indelible pencil is used [redacted]

b3 Per CIA
b7E

I asked Pierce about the letter we received from Censorship in the Elpivio Ramos case which was signed "Manuel" and sent from Mexico City to Havana, in which the secret ink was visible at the time the letter was received in the laboratory. He stated the letter for some reason or other was sent from Mexico City to Miami en route to Havana and the secret writing was developed by their Miami laboratory.

He gave us some enlightenment concerning the Enriquez letter

It was his belief [redacted] out.



RECORDED & INDEXED
Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

26 MAY 19 1943

59 MAY 25 1943

EX-38

Copy and Distribution of Secret Ink Letter

80-6

copy

[redacted]

March 2, 1943

INKS USED BY

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

5/10/42
OK
67

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is not an ink at all. It is a [redacted] said this is probably the simplest, but at the same time, one of the most effective methods used by the Germans in transmitting information.

[redacted] described the process as consisting of the fabrication of a piece of "carbon paper" or a "matrice". The matrice is made by rubbing the [redacted] over the surface of the paper in two directions. After the matrice has been well waxed, the waxed side of the sheet is placed against the paper to be used for the hidden message as if it were carbon paper. The message is then typed on an original sheet of paper with the [redacted] and the piece of paper which will eventually carry the message also in the machine. In effect, this method is simply a typewriter process with a piece of carbon paper. The message sent would be the first copy made by the [redacted] "carbon" paper. After the message is written the original sheet and the [redacted] matrice are discarded and the message appears on what is in effect the first carbon copy. The message is invisible in this form.

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

[redacted]

and considerable care is exercised to be sure that the dummy message covers completely, from the standpoint of space, the [redacted] message. Any good paper may be used.

RECORDED
&
DEXED

80-604-195

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

[redacted]

45
[initials]

60 MAY 27 1943

RECEIVED

o secret book

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

[redacted] advised that he does not know the developer which is used in connection with this ink, but he does know that when the correct reagent is used the paper upon which the message is written becomes blue-green and the message also becomes a blue-green but a much deeper blue-green.

b7D

[redacted] advised that he is of the impression that two developing processes are used with this ink and that when the message is developed it is not a fugitive message, it is permanent.

~~X~~ PYRAMIDON INK

[redacted] advised that the pyramidon ink is made up

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

The message is written with a match or a toothpick and a bit of cotton. The paper, after the message has dried, is washed in a bath made up of the liquid which was used originally, minus the pyramidon. that is to say, it is washed in either whiskey, or gin or [redacted] depending upon which of these substances was mixed with the pyramidon. After the paper is bathed, it is dried just as in the [redacted] process.

[redacted] states that he does not know the developer for this ink.

Mention is made of the fact that it has been observed that pyramidon may also be made with distilled water or water right out of a tap, and that it is not necessary to use alcohol.

DEVELOPERS

[] advised that his instructions were that when he got a secret message he should develop it with a saturated solution of [] gin or whiskey and kitchen soda. The saturated solution was swabbed on to the paper and a fugitive message would appear. The message could be redeveloped.

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

[] advised that he has seen [] and [] inks used but he does not know anything about them.

P E N D I N G

ADDENDUM:

[] advised that so far as he recalled no particular markings were used on the letters which he received to indicate that they contained a secret ink message. He was instructed to process for secret ink any letter which he did not understand.

b7D

[] has no recollection of the markings he used on letters which he sent to Germany. He stated that he assumed Germany would fail to understand any letter he sent and would process it automatically.

RHC:AP

April 12, 1943

✓ Mr. Tolson
Mr. N. S. Nichols
SX [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE DIRECTOR

Re: Secret Inks for SIS

Over seven hundred secret ink letters have been received from SIS men and handled in the Laboratory for the period from June 5, 1941, to April 10, 1943, during which time the SIS division has advised that it has never received any information indicating that any secret ink letter has ever been detected even though they have been subject to the censorship of the country of origin, as well as to our own United States Censorship.

A great deal of thought has been given to the necessity of providing changing disguises for the secret inks being used by Bureau Agents, as well as maintaining their resistance to detection by the increasingly critical testing of various censorships; special emphasis is placed upon the choices, from a variety of good secret inks, of those which will combine a maximum safety margin with the utmost facility of use in order to avoid dangerous uniformity and to furnish secret inks to best suit each man's individual needs.

Since the beginning of March, 1943, SIS agents have been afforded two hours' lecture and discussion on the aspects of Axis secret ink methods. It is believed this program will bear fruit in the form of increased identification of individuals engaged in secret ink traffic. These agents have manifested a great deal of interest in this information. From May 5, 1941, to the present, three hundred and seventy-five Bureau agents have received training in the Laboratory for the preparation and use of secret inks. Some seventy-five of these men have in the meanwhile been retrained and provided with a different secret ink method to avoid the standardization which might lead to discovery and solution.

On occasion, special secret inks have been developed at the request of SIS for extraordinary needs involving the necessity for extreme subtlety, comparative safety of use when there is danger of surprise and at the same time providing assurance to the operator that his message would come through intact.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Kramer
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gandy

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

80-604-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 2 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

77 NOV 4 1943

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Detection of Secret Inks

Re: Captain W. B. Fortune

J. P. Stanley of the Laboratory had several contacts with Captain Fortune formerly of U. S. Censorship. [redacted] secret b3 Per CIA b7E
inks may have been discussed during any one of these contacts, however, there was never any false information regarding the subject knowingly given to Captain Fortune as Stanley had been instructed to give as much assistance as possible to him.

On one of the above occasions Captain Fortune, Colonel Carlson and other members of U. S. Signal Corps were on a tour of the Laboratory. Mr. Hince requested Stanley to show them the preliminary testing techniques and specific developers we used for developing enemy secret ink messages. One of the inks discussed was [redacted] and two different methods for the development of this ink were shown them. b3 Per CIA b7E

Another and more recent contact between Mr. Stanley and Captain Fortune occurred just before the Captain left Censorship in Washington at which time Stanley informed him of another test for [redacted] that the Bureau's Laboratory had developed. This test involved the spraying of a portion of a document with [redacted] under the ultra-violet light. Analytical chemists up to date in analytical chemical procedures know that the [redacted] of this compound exhibits a definite fluorescence when the medium is alkaline. b3 Per CIA b7E

These three methods are the only ones the Bureau's Laboratory has ever used in connection with the development of [redacted] secret ink and no other information on this subject could have been given to Captain Fortune and since it cannot be recalled that he asked any questions whatever concerning these techniques it can only be assumed that he was fully aware of the particular techniques these tests required. b3 Per CIA b7E

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-604-194
B 1
9 MAY 24 1943
[Signature]

RECEIVED SECURITY DIV
MAY 28 10 22 AM '43
57 JUN 1 1943

Secret Inks

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EPC:EGK

May 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: Secret Ink
Office of Strategic Services

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Messrs. Allen ~~X~~ Abrams and W. L. ~~X~~ Mellon of the Research and Development Section of the Office of Strategic Services called at my office.

They had two sample letters. They wanted to know if we could test them for secret ink. I asked why and they explained that one of their chemists had developed what he considered a novel and undetectable method of secret ink and he had made up these samples, and they wanted to see if we could find the ink on them.

I pointed out that the Bureau did not have the time to go on fishing expeditions of that sort but told these gentlemen that if they cared to furnish the formula of the secret ink the Bureau would render them an opinion as to its detectability and what would detect it.

They then informed me confidentially that it was [redacted] I furnished the gentlemen with copies of our reprint of June, 1939, which lists [redacted] in an unreliable way and indicates that it is easily detected with heat [redacted] or ultra-violet light.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Respectfully,

EPC
E. P. Coffey

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
FBI

180-604-195
27 MAY 26 1943

27 MAY 29 1943

JWM:MJC

May 26, 1943

80-604

SAC, Chicago

Re: Match Heading Compound

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 30, 1943 covering the transmittal of match heading compound to the Bureau's Laboratory. Please make an expeditious contact at the Arrow Match Corporation, 3001-33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois and obtain one pint of match heading compound similar to the compound on the enclosed match. It is suggested that Special Agent Stanley S. Peck contact Mr. Charles Levy at the Arrow Match Corporation inasmuch as Special Agent Peck has previously interviewed Mr. Levy concerning this subject.

In your letter of January 30, 1943 you mentioned that several match companies were doing research on the preparation of waterproof matches. The Bureau's Laboratory is very desirous of obtaining a pint of match heading compound for making waterproof matches if the Arrow Match Corporation has such a sample.

The samples of match heading compound should be placed in all glass containers, properly packed and shipped to the Bureau, marked for the attention of the Technical Laboratory.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E.A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

If the Arrow Match Corporation does not have available specimens of match heading compound for making waterproof matches, it is suggested that you inquire as to where such samples might possibly be obtained.

Very truly yours,

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1943

80-604-196
John Edgar Hoover
Director
MAY 28 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

RECORDED
MAY 27 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

55 JUN 4 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TELETYPE SECTION

JUN 8 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

Secret Ink

WASH C5 CGO 5 6-40 PM

DIRECTOR

ZARF. ATTENTION TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RECORDED

mt
80-604-197

ZARF. REURLET MAY TWENTY SIXTH INSTANT REGARDING MATCH HEADINGS

F B I
25 JUN 8 1943

COMPOUND. ABLE TO OBTAIN ORDINARY COMPOUND BROWN IN COLOR

NEXT WEEK. IF SAMPLE PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DESIRED BY YOU IS

NOT ORDINARY COMPOUND PLEASE ADVISE FURTHER DETAILS IMMEDIATELY.

DRAYTON

Called Laboratory

7 JUN 14 1943 80-604

Mr. Coffey off
qmo



RHC:AWK.
80-604

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 4, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Research report on indelible
pencil secret ink method

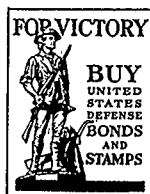
The information in this memo is for the secret ink file.
Following up information received from [redacted]
memorandum [redacted] regarding [redacted] and also information from
[redacted] furnished me by Dr. Pierce of U. S. Censorship
Laboratory, a research project was assigned to Miss Irby to
determine the procedure and limitations of secret writing produced
with an "indelible pencil carbon" and developed by the "Kodabromide
paper" method.

In preparing the secret message the method described by Costes
was followed. It was found that a carbon made with a "soft" indelible
pencil gave more satisfactory carbon than either a "medium" or "hard"
indelible pencil. A German made "ink pencil" gave the most satisfactory
result. In addition it was found that considerable care had to be
exercised in preparing the message so that it was not detectable before
treatment. The use of a glass plate under the carbon and the application
of considerable pressure in printing produced good transfers.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Tests were made to determine, if possible, the specific sub-
stance responsible for the effects produced by indelible pencil. It
was found that an alcoholic solution of aniline violet, the dye in the
pencil, affected the photographic paper. If sufficiently concentrated it
would give legible transfers. The dye is probably the principal agent
which makes this method effective.

Following the same procedure, other pencils were tested. These
included Mongol's red #976, green #998, yellow #967, white #941 and
blue #955. Only the blue pencil transferred and it was tested further.



55 JUN 10 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED
b78

80-604-198

Page Two
Memo for Mr. Coffey

and compared with the indelible pencil transfers. These tests showed that the blue Mongol was more satisfactory in all respects than the indelible. It was more legible when developed on Kodabromide and less subject to detection by other means. Indelible pencil transfers so light that they were not legible when printed on Kodabromide could be detected by steaming the paper thoroughly. The blue Mongol is not detected by this means when present in sufficient quantities to make a legible transfer.

In preparing the secret writing various ways of eliminating the use of "carbon" were tried. Writing with either indelible or blue Mongol pencil could be transferred by placing the writing against a blank sheet of paper and rubbing the reverse side of the writing very hard with the fingers. Although this means can be used satisfactorily, it is rather hard to control.

Experiments are being carried out at present with a view of finding a means of protecting the blue Mongol from development by censorship methods, with the idea in view that a modification might provide an efficient method for SIS work.

Respectfully,



T. D. Beach

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 9, 1943

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. b3 Per CIA _____
Mr. b7E er _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

RHC:MJC

80-604

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re:

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

T. D. Beach



51 JUN 17 1943

RECORDED 80-604-199

F B I
25 JUN 11 1943

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1943
FBI

JWM:MJC

RECORDED

Date:

80-604-200

June 11, 1943

To:

SAC, Chicago

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

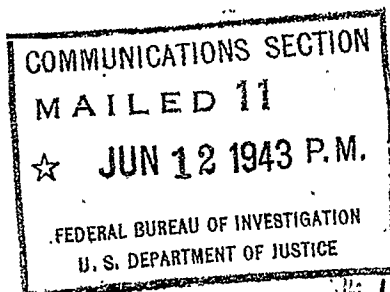
Match Heading Compound

Reference is made to your letter dated January 5, 1943 inquiring whether or not the Bureau desires Mr. Levy of the Arrow Match Corporation to stop in at the Bureau during his trip to Washington.

As you know the Bureau's interest and work in the making of matches is considered a very confidential subject, consequently it is felt that it would not be desirable to have Mr. Levy come by the Laboratory during his visit to Washington.

JUN 11 9 12 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECEIVED

MAILED-RECEIVED

JUN 15 10 35 AM '43

JUN 21 1943

JWM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
POST OFFICE BOX 812
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

June 5, 1943

Director, FBI

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE: MATCH HEADING COMPOUND

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, instant, and also to teletype from the Chicago Field Division on June 5, instant, regarding match heading compound, to be obtained from the Arrow Match Corporation, 3001-33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

As suggested in your letter of May 26, Special Agent STANLEY S. PECK of this office contacted MR. CHARLES LEVY of the Arrow Match Corporation, who advised that from the very minute sample of match heading compound furnished to him that he felt that it was his company's ordinary match heading compound but brown in color.

MR. LEVY stated that if this were only the ordinary match heading compound, brown in color, that he would be able to furnish us with one pint the early part of next week. As set forth in my teletype of June 5, if the sample furnished to MR. LEVY through the Chicago Field Division was not the ordinary type of match heading compound, that it would be necessary to furnish additional details for specifications for being able to obtain any.

MR. LEVY advised that regarding research on the preparation of waterproof matches, that neither his company nor any other that he knew of, had any further developments along this line. He stated that at the present time the armed forces had seemed to be satisfied with the ordinary matches supplied if they were packed or shipped in waterproof containers, which would stand submerging in water up to four hours. He further advised that it was possible at the present time for his company, and probably the other companies also, to manufacture a match which would have either a thin coating of high melting point paraffin or coating consisting of a variation of a varnish. He stated in both instances that a portion of the coating would necessarily have to be rubbed off or removed with the fingernail before this type of match could be lighted by friction.

INDEXED

In regards to the waterproof match, MR. LEVY advised that on the 24th of June, there is going to be a conference in Washington, D. C., for various members of different companies in the match trade, at which time it is expected that the matter of waterproof matches would again be discussed, and the possibilities of such presented to the Ordnance Department or other branches of the armed services.



During the interview MR. LEVY advised Special Agent PECK that his company was doing some development work in a glow match. He advised

O I F

80-604-ans 6-11-43 8WM

Page 2
Director, FBI
June 5, 1943

that in peacetime this match would be used by sportsmen and other people who wish to light fires or cigarettes, etc. in a high wind. He advised that during wartime it would be valuable inasmuch as there is no flare or flame when the match is used. He advised that the harder the wind blew the brighter the match would glow. It was noted that when a match of this type was used that there was little or no smoke noticeable.

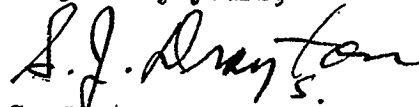
MR. LEVY furnished five of these matches as samples which are enclosed herewith wrapped in asbestos, advising that the match itself of course was still in a rough stage, and would be further developed if the demand or market for this type of match developed. He also stated that at the present time he hoped to interest the armed services in this match and through them obtain the necessary authority in releases from the War Production Board toward the developing of this match. He stated that it would be possible to more or less control the length of time which this type of match would burn and stated that although at the present time it burns with a dull glow, this company hopes to perfect the match so that it will burn with a very bright glow.

MR. LEVY advised that if the Laboratory was desirous of obtaining some of this compound that he felt it would be possible to supply us with some of same. He also stated that inasmuch as he was going to be in Washington on June 24, that if he could be of any assistance or it was deemed necessary he might be able to stop in at the Laboratory that day or stay in Washington an extra day and furnish any information or assistance that he could to the Laboratory.

MR. LEVY also advised that if it would be of assistance he would furnish a list of ingredients and exact makeup of this compound or any compound that his company manufactures. He requested and of course was assured again that any such information furnished to the Laboratory of the Bureau would be kept in the strictest of confidence.

It is requested that you advise this office as soon as possible whether you desire to have MR. LEVY stop in at the Bureau during his trip to Washington, in order that he may plan accordingly.

Very truly yours,



S. J. DRAYTON
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
SSP:JR
66-699

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

HLT:GMZ
95-0

Washington, D. C.
June 2, 1943

Director, FBI

Attention: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Re: ~~ALLEN~~ ABRAMS
Office of Strategic Services;
LABORATORY MATTERS.

Dear Sir:

Mr. ALLEN ABRAMS, Director of Research for the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C., telephonically contacted Special Agent HERBERT L. TERWILLIGER of this office, who is a personal friend of his, relative to some letters they had discovered in which they suspected there was secret writing.

Upon interview on May 24, 1943, Mr. ABRAMS explained that their chemists had developed a secret ink for use in their work and were interested to see how good it was. He and the chemists wanted the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory to run a test on some prepared letters to determine whether the secret ink was effective.

Mr. ABRAMS explained that this was a matter of great importance to their work and vitally important to the war effort. He also advised that speed was of the essence.

Agent TERWILLIGER advised Mr. ABRAMS that Assistant Director EDMOND P. COFFEY was in charge of the Bureau's Technical Laboratory. Mr. ABRAMS stated that he would make arrangements to contact Mr. COFFEY.

No further action is being taken on this matter by the Washington Field Office.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hotell
GUY HOTTEL,
SAC

RECORDED
INDEXED

80-604-201
E B I
25 JUN 7 1943

317
JUN 15 1943

80-604-

W

[Handwritten initials]

Handled
[Handwritten initials]

Secret Ink
Secret Ink

J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY *CPK*

Re: ^Q Secret Writing

hf *TWM:MMS*
80-604

This memorandum is being prepared in order
that the attached highly ~~confidential~~ memorandum prepared
for Mr. Tamm by you can be placed in the file in a sealed
envelope.

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach
T. D. Beach

RECORDED

dm
80-604-202

F B I

25 JUL 14 1943



ENCLO *dm*
56 JUL 7 4 1943

Mr. Tolson *b6*
Mr. E. A. Tamm *b7C*
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SECRET WRITING

~~Highly Confidential~~

ENCLOSURE

80-604-202

EPC:AF

2/27/43

E.P. Coffey Memo Mr. E. A. Tamm

~~HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Attaching sample of paper book matches developed by
Mr. Magee in the Laboratory for secret writing.



—BEND STUB—GRASP ENDS—HANDS TOGETHER—SNAP!—
REDIFORM—PATD.—AMERICAN SALES BOOK CO., INC.—NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EPC:AF

February 27, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

~~HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Under date of February 3, 1943, I submitted to you, as of interest to the Director, an improved "match" developed in the Laboratory for secret writing. You will recall that the samples then submitted were of the safety match box type.

Mr. Magee in the Laboratory has continued this work and has successfully applied it to the paper book matches. A sample thereof is attached for your information.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

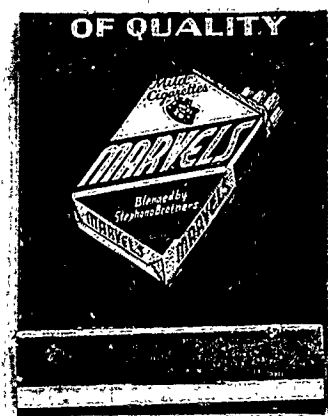
Attachment

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Kramer ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

FOR DEFENSE



MATCHES FOR SECRET WRITING
PREPARED IN THE TECHNICAL LABORATORY



Match ignited
5-9-50
WMM
also 8-1-52
WMM

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/8

1943

✓ The Director _____ Files Section
 _____ Mr. Tolson _____ Personnel Files
 _____ Mr. Ladd _____ Send File
 _____ Mr. Coffey _____ Bring file up-
 _____ Mr. Rosen _____ to-date
 _____ Mr. Clegg _____ Search, serial-
 _____ Mr. Glavin _____ ize, and route
 _____ Mr. Nichols _____ * * *
 _____ Mr. Tracy
 _____ Mr. Hendon
 _____ Mr. Pennington _____ Mechanical Section
 _____ Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ * * *
 _____ Mr. Nease _____ Call me re this
 _____ Mr. Wacks _____ Note and return
 _____ Miss Gandy _____ See me
 _____ Mr. E. A. Tamm
 _____ Mr. Clegg
 SECTION CHIEFS
 _____ Mr. Glavin
 _____ Mr. Alden _____ Mr. Mumford
 _____ Mr. Burton _____ Mr. Strickland
 _____ Mr. Callan _____ Mr. Timm
 _____ Mr. Cunningham _____ Mr. Welch
 _____ Mr. Fitch _____ Mr. Carson
 _____ Mr. Hendon
 _____ Mr. McGuire
 _____ Miss Stalcup _____ Mr. Mumford _____ Stamp and mail
 _____ Mr. Potter _____ Mr. Piper _____ War and Navy File
 _____ Mr. Riordan _____ Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ State Dept. File
 _____ Mr. Keefe _____ Mr. Nease _____ Type
 _____ Miss Conlon _____ Miss Gandy _____ Register & forward
 _____ Miss James _____ Prepare tickler for
 _____ See me _____ Call these files
 _____ File

PC
X
EPC:AF

80-604-204

July 17, 1943

RECORDED

Dear [redacted]

With regard to your inquiry concerning [redacted] I want you to know that we will be very happy to have him with us at his convenience. I have advised the Bureau's Laboratory officials to work closely with [redacted] and to show him anything in which he may be interested. If you can advise me a day or two in advance of the time when he will arrive it will give me an opportunity to complete arrangements.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
JUL 17 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

312
50 JUL 26 1943

RECEIVED
JUL 17 9 21 AM '43
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUL 17 11 47 AM '43
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signature and initials.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



EPC:AF

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Re: [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____ b7D
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

[REDACTED] He advised that [REDACTED] is coming to Washington and that he would greatly appreciate any arrangements whereby [REDACTED] could spend a day or two at the Bureau, particularly in the Laboratory. He stated he would be able to phone in the next two or three days as to the date of [REDACTED] arrival.

Mr. Martin informed [REDACTED] that the Bureau would be very happy to have [REDACTED] call upon his arrival in Washington. b7D

[REDACTED] he has furnished the FBI with several useful pieces of information on [REDACTED] I believe Mr. Hince visited him [REDACTED] b7D

I recommend that [REDACTED] be cordially received and that he be permitted to discuss with our secret ink chemists [REDACTED] In this connection I would like to recall the adverse report which Dr. Pierce of the American Censorship Laboratories furnished to [REDACTED] concerning FBI cooperation in this respect. [REDACTED] visit should give us a good opportunity to establish the falsity of Pierce's statement. b7D

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

FOR DEFENSE



BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

RECORDED

INDEXED

7/15/43
O.K.
80-604-2104
F B
5 JUL 20 1943
SEVEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

JUL 28 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

L. R. Forney

L. R. FORNEY
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MIS.

1 ENCL E Enclosures:

RECORDED

JUL 28 1943

SEVEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Mail checked by
Examiner
Casper 1/10/44*

24-37533
Op. 5 OCT 28 1943

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form CI-R3

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

MID 311.5 5-13-43

MIS/CI
JFP

27 July 1943.
(Date)

Subject: Secret Ink.

Summary of Information:

Following is a translation of information received by
informant [redacted]

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

[Large redacted area]

Previous Distribution:

AFHQ
Distribution:
FBI
Col. Clarke
Lt. Col. Winters
Col. Kibler

aas

Evaluation	
-of source	-of information
_____	Reliable_____
_____	Credible_____
_____	Questionable_____
_____	Undetermined_____
C. _____	3 _____

ENCLOSURE
80-604-206
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



EPC:EGK

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____ b7D
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

In accordance with the recent telephone call [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] we received a visit this morning from [REDACTED]

Actually, I learned that [REDACTED]

I found [REDACTED] to be a very pleasant and interesting person

[REDACTED] at which time I understand he spent considerable
time [REDACTED]

I introduced these gentlemen to our secret ink chemists and they had
a general conversation and exchanged ideas. [REDACTED] was a bit fatigued and
asked the privilege of discontinuing today and coming back Monday to finish up.
Monday I will arrange for him to talk to Mr. Appel in the Document Section and
generally show him the Laboratory set-up.

I took both of these gentlemen to lunch [REDACTED] intimated in
his conversations that [REDACTED]

I undertook to straighten him out thoroughly and completely
on this, and I found him to be a very reasonable and fully sympathetic listener.
[REDACTED] on the other hand, appeared to more blindly try [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of some of these problems. He is a young man and obviously inexperienced
and I pointed out to him rather definitely that the investigative problems of
the FBI were actually of paramount importance and that we could not engage in
petty bickering [REDACTED] on vital matters concerning our
investigations. [REDACTED] agreed wholeheartedly with this view and stated that

[REDACTED] He indicated
that it was helpful that [REDACTED]
I assured him that the Director agreed fully in this and that the FBI was ready
at all times to provide any technical information or technical help



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Memo for Mr. Tamm

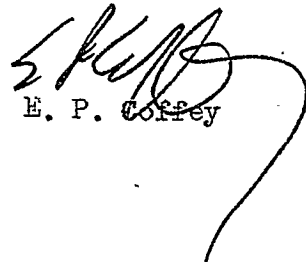
Page Two

[redacted] indicated that [redacted] b7D
[redacted] He specifically
referred [redacted] I told him that on the contrary it was my definite
understanding that the FBI had furnished all of the investigative details and
developments [redacted]
[redacted] and I suggested that he look [redacted] for any bottleneck of
technical information that might have been contained in these reports.

In all, I regarded our conversations today as highly satisfactory.
I am sure I removed from [redacted] mind any poisonous thoughts on our organization
that might have been planted there, directly or indirectly, by others. As far
as [redacted] is concerned, I don't care about him. He is the type to whom you have
to state the situation rather sharply and then it is still sometimes questionable
whether they can see anything beyond their own narrow horizon.

I introduced these gentlemen to Messrs. Clegg and Hince at their
request and will introduce them to additional Bureau officials Monday.

Respectfully,


E. P. Coffey



JWM:MMS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 19, 1943

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: [REDACTED]

In order that you may be completely apprised of the topics discussed and the general trend of the conference between the Laboratory's secret ink staff [REDACTED] I have asked Mr. Magee to obtain and set forth the observations of Messrs. Stanley, Chambers, and Donovan, as well as his own observations, thoughts, and recommendations concerning this conference and future conferences.

OBSERVATIONS BY MR. STANLEY

[REDACTED] opened the conference with a request concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mr. Chambers gave a very comprehensive review of our research and they agreed that what we had found [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] As you know, most of this material is very well known, and outdated.

[REDACTED] asked Mr. Stanley [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mr. Stanley told [REDACTED] how we developed the secret writing, and that we could not do any analyses to determine the type of secret ink. [REDACTED] mentioned that the [REDACTED] and Mr. Stanley recalled that it would fluoresce similar to a wetting agent known as "strips-off" with which we had experimented in connection with opening of envelopes. Mr. Stanley explained that we found "strips-off" to be useless for this purpose because of its fluorescent quality. [REDACTED] appeared somewhat surprised at the mentioning of opening of envelopes. Mr. [REDACTED] observed this reaction, and hastened to explain that [REDACTED]

Mr. Magee was observed by Mr. Stanley to have [REDACTED] one of the pencils found to work best in the aniline secret ink method, and was heard by Mr. Stanley to explain fully the use of the pencil, its better quality, and other features concerning the development of that type of secret ink. [REDACTED] was also heard by Mr. Stanley to explain the work done at present on the Fred Lewis case, and Mr. Magee showed [REDACTED] the white powder used by Lehmitz in the preparation of his secret messages, and how Lehmitz brought



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the packages of white powder into this country. Mr. Magee was not heard to discuss the development of the secret ink on the Fred Lewis letters.

On numerous occasions, [] kept asking Mr. Stanley "What's new?", to which the latter answered that he had been away for two and one-half months, and that he could not say what was very new, but that everything that we had had was obtained either through [] It is Mr. Stanley's opinion that [] was attempting to draw him out concerning secret inks developed by the Bureau's laboratory. b7D

It is pointed out that [] practically stated that we, the Bureau, [] gave a lengthy discussion about [] Mr. Stanley asked " [] to which [] replied by pointing his finger at Mr. Stanley and saying [] Based on the above-mentioned conversations by [] it is the opinion of Mr. Stanley that these men came to the Bureau with at least the one purpose in mind of getting the formulas of the secret inks which the Bureau is now using. b7D

It is Mr. Stanley's general opinion that [] gave us nothing new concerning secret inks; that they agreed with all research data which we gave them in answer to their specific questions; that we answered every specific question asked of us, and went into great detail to make sure they understood; that our spirit of cooperation was one hundred per cent, as we even went so far as to allow them to use materials in the laboratory to conduct a few tests with a new form of an old secret ink which was sent to us by a confidential source [] which ink these gentlemen had heard about, but had not seen before; that they appeared well pleased with the conference, and on leaving, expressed the hope that they would be able to return in the afternoon or on Monday for further discussions; that [] mentioned Mr. Pearce of American Censorship on several occasions, and desired to know [] in-fering that possibly we are not giving information to American Censorship as often as we should. Mr. Beach was able to inform [] that we keep Mr. Pearce of American Censorship fully apprised of all developments that would be beneficial to American Censorship; that [] and that the remark made [] that they were [] corroborates Mr. Stanley's opinion. b7D

Furthermore, it is the opinion of Mr. Stanley that in future meetings a conference room should be supplied, and that the room be equipped with technical installations so that the conversations of all parties could be permanently recorded and made a matter of record for all Bureau officials to review.

OBSERVATIONS BY MR. CHAMBERS

Mr. Chambers gained the impression in the discussions with [] that these gentlemen exhibited an attitude of eagerness and surprise that was immediately covered with an attitude of [] when information was furnished them, and which we b7D

Memorandum for Mr. Coffey
Page 3.

thought they would be interested in.

The first topic in which this was in evidence was [] reaction to the answer given by Mr. Chambers in answer to [] question concerning []

b7D

[] appeared to be mildly surprised, and commented that []

The second item given to these gentlemen by Mr. Chambers as knowledge of particular value to them was the use of [] in b3 Per CIA non-staining method for the detection of [] secret ink. [] b7D [] then stated that [] b7E []

Mr. Chambers was advised by [] that []

[] I advised [] that this was being done as often as we had information to furnish American Censorship.

In conclusion, Mr. Chambers believes that [] furnished no information to us voluntarily or otherwise, which information was not either common knowledge or out dated with the end of World War I; That the attitude of these gentlemen was not one of cooperation, but rather condescension; that he, Chambers, furnished these gentlemen with every available fact to his knowledge concerning the topics discussed at the meeting.

b7D

OBSERVATIONS BY MR. DONOVAN

[] failed to volunteer one specific item of information, and seemed glad to learn that our work []

b7D

[] stated very emphatically that []

When specific questions were asked of the various agents, the answers were given directly and without a moment's hesitation, or delay.

Since none of the agents present knew specific matters [] wanted to discuss, it was very difficult to present material which would prove of interest to them.

b7D

It might be suggested that [] make specific written requests concerning the types of information they want to discuss, and furnish these questions to the secret ink section sometime before the next conference. It is believed that such a procedure would prevent confusion and misunderstanding on the part of all concerned.

Three main subjects were discussed at the conference; (1) Analine

pencil method of secret writing; (2) Putty impregnated with ammoniumb3 Per CIA
(3) Fred Lewis case. In attempting to answer the questions pertainingb7D to the
above matters, the agent offering the solution was often interruptedb7E [redacted]
[redacted] who stated that [redacted]
[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS BY MR. MAGEE

As you know, Mr. Magee was called back from a special assignment in
the New York Office in order that he could be present at a conference between
[redacted] Bureau chemists. Mr. Magee's observations concerning this con-
ference are set out below. The conference opened with a question [redacted] as to

[redacted] Mr. Chambers fully
explained our work with water and steam as a method for detecting some types of
writing with the analine pencil. [redacted] stated that they were

[redacted] If these conferences are going
to be what they are supposed to be, namely, a friendly spirit of cooperation, and
a mutual exchange of available information, why didn't [redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Magee explained
our discovery of the superiority of the Mongol pencil over all other
pencils in this method of writing. Mr. Magee furnished [redacted] a Mongol pencil.
[redacted] returned after lunch with a second mongol pencil. [redacted]
was shown a method developed in the FBI laboratory of preparing invisible messages
by the use of the Mongol pencil, which method does not require the preparation
of a carbon as originally described by [redacted]
appeared genuinely interested in the Mongol pencil, and advised Mr. Magee that
he would furnish the Bureau [redacted] Mr.
Magee stated that he presently had on his desk a memorandum from [redacted] which
submitted [redacted]

[redacted] Mr. Magee told [redacted] that several other types
[redacted] pencils would be furnished him through [redacted] in answering this current
memorandum. [redacted] did not volunteer any information concerning
[redacted]

The second topic discussed at the meeting was the re b3 Per CIA
[redacted] by the Germans. [redacted] b7D use of
[redacted] b7E [redacted] were advised
the Laboratory presently had a sample of [redacted] in the form of putty.
[redacted] then stated [redacted]
[redacted] which request was.
of course, granted. [redacted]

It is interesting to note at this point that during the discussion of [redacted]
[redacted] actually volunteered one item of information, namely, that
[redacted]

[redacted] For your informa-
tion, this item furnished by [redacted] is about as significant as the fact
that you smoke Camel cigarettes and I smoke Philip Morris cigarettes. Each of us
accomplishes the same result, namely, we are satisfied with the manner in which
we are now doing it.

The third major topic of discussion was the Fred Lewis case. Mr. Magee discussed this [redacted] and the other Laboratory b3 Per CIA performing experiments with [redacted] was shown the box b7D ich Lehmitz brought into this country. He was shown the seven packages of b7E te powder in this box, and told that each package contained [redacted] and just exactly how Lehmitz used this powder in the preparation of his secret ink, and just exactly how Lehmitz treated his secret message after the secret ink was applied to the paper. [redacted] inquired [redacted] and Mr. Magee told him that Lehmitz has stated that he had received one or two letters from the German High Command, and Mr. Magee told [redacted] just exactly how Lehmitz is supposed to have developed the secret messages on the letters he received from his superiors. The only thing about the Fred Lewis case that was not discussed [redacted] was the manner in which [redacted] Mr. Magee intended to discuss this [redacted] but the opportunity did not arise [redacted] who was working with the [redacted] called [redacted] over to observe some tests that he, [redacted] was conducting.

In connection with the Fred Lewis case, it is interesting to note that [redacted] did not voluntarily offer one item of information [redacted] b7D concerning this case.

Mr. Magee advises that he has obtained permission from you to question [redacted]

On one occasion, [redacted] he intimated that [redacted] specifically asked [redacted] but it is Mr. Magee's opinion that this is one of the things for which this conference was desired [redacted] Surely [redacted] did not want a conference with the FBI Laboratory in order to merely [redacted]

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

T. D. Beach

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

ADDENDUM:

On the morning of July 19, 1943, Mr. Magee talked with [redacted] in the American Censorship Laboratory here in Washington. Upon being specifically questioned concerning [redacted] [redacted] advised that [redacted] [redacted] stated that they were coming over to the FBI Laboratory at 2:00 today. They expressed an interest [redacted] Mr. Magee advised them that the original would be available.

80-607

TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

SYMPATHETIC INKS

(By Jean Tabanou, Engineer of the School of Arts and Affairs of Paris)

To correspond secretly is the golden dream of the majority of people to judge by the enormous amount of devotees numbered by cryptography. Nevertheless such practice imposes a certain amount of patience and much attention. To this group must be added the numerous ones who prefer to write in clear language with ordinary ink; and in addition with ink that remains invisible until the moment that the correspondent reveals it with the simple but appropriate treatment. But the result is that even though all the world knows of the existence of said inks called sympathetic, there are very few who know much about how to use them.

"But", you say to me, "even the indiscreet who come into possession of a letter will know immediately if it is written with sympathetic ink from the moment in which he sees a blank page. For this reason it will be possible to make the writing appear with the aid of one of the physical or chemical procedures so well known."

To this I reply that the sender in the beginning writes with visible ink more or less ordinary sentences so that no one will suspect that this is an important message. Then he will only have to write, that which he desires to keep secret, with invisible ink between the lines.

It is not so easy to decipher a message written in this way since in order to make what is written appear, it is necessary to use a considerable number of reagents. In addition the experiment has an element of danger in that the letter may be destroyed before it has given up its secret.

Therefore, a sympathetic ink constitutes a very useful method for secret correspondence and we believe it interesting to our numerous readers to initiate them in the mysteries of this chemical pleasure, for perhaps someday it will render them appreciable service.

BY FIRE

First of all, exactly what is a sympathetic ink? According to the encyclopedia of Diderot, "it is a liquid with which can be written characters by which only through a secret means they will become a distinct color on a page on which they are written." According to the French Academy, "it is an ink without color, that darkens on the paper when submitted to the action of fire or when a certain chemical agent is applied to it." But we prefer the definition of Mr. Margival, a well-known man of science, who states that "it is an ink that permits invisible writing, which it is possible to reveal by means of an appropriate treatment."

80-607
4 - NOT RECORDED

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In the majority of cases this treatment is but an ordinary chemical. A large number of colorless products are known in the natural state, and they become colored when they are put in contact with another product which is called a reagent. Dr. Locard who has been called an infinite number of times to study the sympathetic ink used by criminals and spies, has published in his "Manual of Police Techniques" a list of these "couplings" with which can be obtained almost all of the colors of the rainbow: yellow, blue, green, violet, coffee brown, purple, rose gray, and black.

At times it is possible to cause a chemical reaction by the simple application of heat. This method which is found in all of them is going to be described first. The best known recipe, which is also the oldest, was presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1737. It was easy to obtain at any drugstore some grams of cobalt chloride that were sold in the form of blue crystals. A small quantity was placed in water, 5 to 10 grams to a quart of liquid, and in this way a liquid was obtained which could be used to trace invisible characters. If the writing presented even a small tint, this inconvenience was overcome by writing on paper with a slight tint.

In order to read the letter, the person who received it simply put it near a radiator or simply a small flame. However, an electric iron was preferable according to Figure 2. It is cautioned not to use too much heat in order to avoid burning or charring the paper. With the heat the water of the ink is evaporated leaving only the cobalt salt that appears in blue characters. Now this will be of some interest: the letter left in any spot, absorbs the humidity of the air and the writing disappears. This disappearance can be hastened by blowing the breath on the letter. One can also use chloride of nickel, which writing submitted to the same treatment appears in green color. One can also use copper nitrate; that appears in red color.

The three products mentioned above can be acquired with little difficulty.

Here are two formulas less simple:

b3 Per CIA

Finally, according to Mr. Margival, there is a sympathetic ink so extremely sensitive to the degree that it will reveal itself on simply placing the hand close to the paper written with said ink. This is obtained by a solution of sulphocyanide of cobalt. Unfortunately this salt is not sold commercially and its preparation is not within the reach of an interested person. We do not recommend this procedure because of the ease with which it is revealed.

b3 Per CIA

BY BATHS

In continuation we give the following recipes. Write the letter with a mixture of [redacted] (one gram of [redacted] b3 Per CIA [redacted] To reveal it, place the letter in a bath composed of from 5 to 10 grams of [redacted] dissolved in one-fourth liter of water. For the [redacted] can be substituted [redacted] but in such cases the writing appears red and brown respectively, instead of blue. The following is a formula which is a little bit curious: put some [redacted] in any drugstore; make a hole in one of them and scrape it. In the hollow thus obtained place a little water. Leave it there for some time and in the end one is able to use the liquid contained in the nut as an ink. No trace of the writing will remain visible. Your correspondent will only have to dissolve a little [redacted] in water and with the aid of a small piece of cotton lightly moisten the paper. With this, the letters will appear a beautiful black.

Another simple method: boil one-fourth liter of water in which has been dissolved two or three grams [redacted] (Figure 5). Let cool and write. To reveal it use [redacted] in which dip a piece of cotton and pass lightly over the paper which is indicated in Figure 2. b3 Per CIA

Certain Latin magicians, Mr. Margival tells us, use the sulphates in sympathetic inks. Here is a formula which gives excellent results: a liter of water in which is dissolved 25 grams [redacted]
[redacted]

We could extend this list infinitely, but we are going to limit ourselves to indicate briefly the composition of some secret inks showing the corresponding reacting agents and the colors obtained.

BY GASES

Of all the known procedures this is the most delicate since it involves the use of products whose vapors, to say the least, are disagreeable to the nose, and irritating to the eyes and to the mucous membranes of the respiratory organs. Because of this we advise that they be used with the greatest of care.

To write, mix 100 grams of water, 10 of alcohol, that is 90 per cent, and 5 of [redacted] Add some drops of [redacted] (Figure 7). To reveal, making the writing appear in a vivid red color, it will be sufficient to expose the paper to ammonia vapors obtained simply by pouring some drops in a small receptacle (Figure 8). But careful! While holding the letter near the liquid avert the face as much as possible. b3 Per CIA

We must not overlook the magicians who in public make leaves of white paper miraculously appear with the horoscope of the interested person so that he may know his fortune and his future. They use for this a kind of invisible ink which is a solution of lead (10 to 15 grams) and one-fourth liter of water; and use as a revealer that nauseous gas known by the name of hydrogen sulphide.

And to close we will tell you of an interesting experiment that we have found described in the Roret encyclopædia: to write, use a solution of [redacted] b3 Per CIA

For the revealer expose the letter to the vapors of any [redacted] The action of these vapors is so penetrating and active that their effects are felt through several layers of paper. To demonstrate it one has only to write something on the first page of a thick book, then place between the last pages of said book a paper moistened in a solution of [redacted] Its vapors pass through all the leaves and make the letters appear in dark black color.

BY LIGHT

There is light and light. Naturally, this does not mean to use just daylight or that of any artificial lamp in customary use. That would make the work of indiscreet intermediaries too easy. It is certain that their current works of a delicate nature would remain in ignorance unless the person to whom it was written would remain hidden then the person interested would know immediately about the violation of his secret. For this reason only out of simple curiosity we give here some formulas. Mix a little silver salt (nitrate of silver, for example) and water, and an invisible ink is obtained which when exposed to the light of the sun will reveal itself in a variable length of time, maybe as long as an hour.

Diluting a little acetate and water charged with gum of tragacanth, characters can be written that will become visible when they are exposed to the light of a candle.

But the method of "black light" is preferable which uses phosphorescent tints. As is well known "black light" is composed of invisible ultra-violet rays under the action of which hidden substances emit light. This phenomenon is called florescence; the luminous emission disappears when the ultra-violet rays cease to be stimulated.

When the luminous emanation persists after the radiation of the ultra-violet rays has ceased, it is then known as phosphorescence.

Great quantities of products such as salts, varnishes, tissues, materials for the plastic arts, liquids, powders, paints, etc., are florescent and have many applications.

"Black light" permits one to analyze the products, to discover the faults in material of food products, to verify the authenticity of documents. It is also used for decoration and wardrobes, in theaters and as signals to request aid. Many merchants, particularly the laundries, use marks made with sympathetic inks to mark their articles so that the client cannot see their prices, those that appear when lighted by the black light. This system permits the laundries easy control of the clothing that is entrusted them and they avoid the merchants who give them the cat for the rabbit on returning to their clients the merchandise that they brought "on sight".

It is easy to find florescent salts on the market that dissolve in water or alcohol. We know that the Saint-Denis Manufacturing Company makes six florescent salts that are sold under the letters A. B. C. D. E. F., without any other name. The inks prepared with such salts appear, on being revealed, a beautiful blue or green color. For the revealer it is indispensable to use a small special focus that gives forth a black light, that is to say, ultra-violet rays. Said focuses are also found in commercial houses and the smallest models can be connected where any

bulb daily used for light in the home. It is useless to remind you that it must be revealed in a dark room.

Well employed the florescent sympathetic ink gives the maximum guarantee. As for the rest we do not know whether the press has divulged this new application of black light which we are now making known to the public.

FLOWERS

The juices of certain flowers can be used as invisible inks when they are compounded in a solution of [redacted] or in a solution of [redacted] To prepare the reactive one should get some violets or some winter gilliflowers; mash the petals of said flowers into a pulp, add a little water and filter the mixture obtained. Place this in contact with the invisible writing using a small piece of cotton or what is better, an atomizer. b3 Per CIA

But this is too complicated and we only speak of it because of its economy. We must not close this chapter without mentioning a curious experiment. Prepare an ink with violet juice. The writing on ordinary paper will appear violet in color. (Sunflower) If it has been written with sulphuric acid mixed with water the characters will appear red. If the ink was a mixture of water and alkaline salts, the writing will be green. If the paper was prepared before having been written by being divided into parts which have remained intact, another wet with sulphuric acid and another with alkaline salts, the result obtained in the end will be successful and surprising because you will see instead of one color, your writing will be revealed in three different colors.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Those held in prison find it possible to obtain juices of different vegetables which serve them as sympathetic ink when they are permitted to receive food from the outside. The well-known Dr. Locard, Director of the Technical Laboratories of the Lyon Police has revealed the following examples to us.

The juices of lemon, onion, cherry and to a less extent, apple, constitute excellent sympathetic inks.

To read a text written with these materials it is enough to place the paper on a warm iron. The letters will appear in brown, sometimes red, sometimes green. Also white vinegar (acetate acid) is used which on being revealed appears in a faint pink color.

As can be seen these procedures are extremely simple; and they should appear in the section devoted to inks revealed by heat, but we wish to reserve them for a separate place because fruits, vegetables, and condiments

used are available to everyone at minimum prices.

We must note that in the prisons the secret missives are often written on clothing. In such cases the reactives employed for paper are also used for clothing. On the other hand, when a person uses something to communicate with someone secretly it is generally possible to read the text directly without the necessity of revealing it. Others however, will need some powders of which we will speak more later.

MILK, BEER, ETC.

It is somewhat surprising, according to Dr. Locard, to say that certain merchants submit to the consideration of their clientele a long list of sympathetic inks of complicated elaboration. On the other hand, those detained in prison who are not going so far and not able to obtain any liquid are interested in obtaining substitutes that can be colored with a reactive if it is not a material that works on paper, making it lusterless. The work of the correspondent will consist simply in making the writing duller in tone than the remainder of the material.

Oily materials may be used that leave a slight trace. In such a case they may be effectively revealed by sprinkling a fine powder of any color over the letter. To do this shake the paper so that finally all the writing is impregnated, then gently pass over the paper one of these very soft brushes of hair so that the extra powder may be removed. Where the powder is concentrated the writing will appear. This is a tiresome method but unfailing and is the one most often used.

Now we are going to see what products are capable of "frosting" or engraving a piece of paper. The juices of lemon, onion, apple; the solution of alum, borax, boric acid; milk, beer, calcium chloride, etc., can be used. Also a mixture can be used of:

Vaseline	2 grams
Paraffin	3 "
Gasoline	95 "

Undoubtedly we have at our disposal liquids preferable to the vegetable juices and to the products of the drug store. They are urine and saliva. The one who receives the letter must sprinkle it with fine powder for example One can ^{b3} Per CIA always crush vegetable carbon to obtain a very fine powder or ashes. Any of these powders must be spread lightly over the letter in the same way as that formerly done when Sandaraca powder was used to dry ink.

The extra powder may be removed by thumping the paper on the reverse side with the fingers; or striking the paper lightly on the table; or as I have said, with a very soft brush of hair. The writing will appear the color

of the powder used, gray, black, brown, etc. If the writer as well as the receiver of the letter will work carefully the coloring powder will stick well to the writing and the letters will appear clearly.

As we have said, the above procedure is the most common. It seems that also it is the oldest since Mr. Margival assures us that the Latin poet Ovidio who lived many years before Jesus Christ said in his "Arte de Amar" that one could write by using milk and a colored powder.

WITH A WAFER OR A CAPSULE

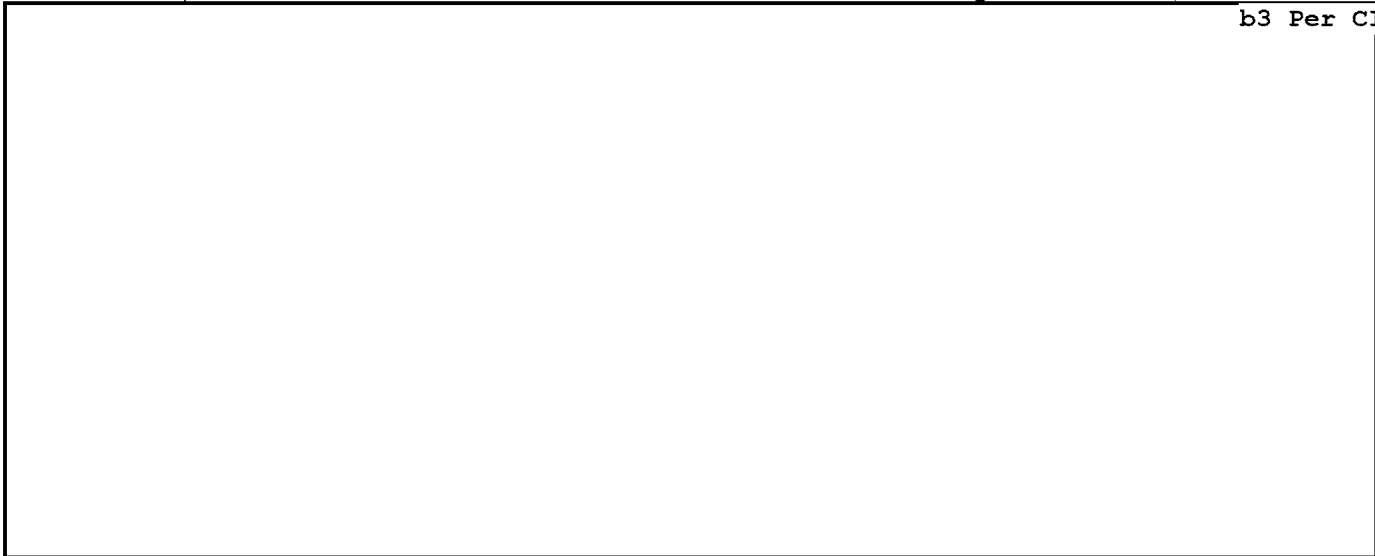
Is there anything so little suspicious and of such popular use as a wafer of [redacted] Everyone has the right to carry these wafers in his pocket without being accused of carrying on secret correspondence. Nevertheless, Mr. Tellesme recognized the use of this means so well known for the "Jacqueca" to make a certain kind of sympathetic ink. b3 Per CIA

It is sufficient to dilute the contents of the wafer or of a capsule or of a tablet in 10 cubic centimeters of water and write. When the writing dries it is completely invisible. The correspondent will only have to use a little bit of [redacted] which can be bought at any shop. After mixing 10 drops of this with 100 of water spread the liquid on the letter with a pencil. Immediately the writing will appear in reddish brown color.

ERASING

At times those using sympathetic inks experience certain difficulties in writing words that are not distinct. Sometimes it is as if they were written with the eyes bandaged. They should be written first in legible characters and erased just before sending the letter.

b3 Per CIA



"SYMPATHIZE" YOUR INK

Others desire to make "sympathetic" their ordinary inks. This is possible according to the encyclopedia of Roret but with the condition that the ink which is going to be altered is made with a base of [redacted] b3 Per CIA Dissolve 60 grams [redacted] in one-fourth liter of water. Write your letter with ordinary ink and at the end pass over the lines with a bit of cotton moistened with this liquid. The writing will disappear. To make it reappear the one who receives the missive must use a solution composed of 10 grams [redacted] in a glass of water, filtering well the resulting liquid. Pass a wad of cotton dipped in this liquid over the letter and the ink will become visible.

We shall now give an interesting experiment that can easily be made with sympathetic inks. Two solutions are prepared. One of [redacted] and the other of [redacted] Place b3 Per CIA each solution in a flask. Draw landscape with pen or pencil or colors. That landscape must have foliage, pastures and a certain amount that should be green since for these parts of that color the first solution should be used. Above this the blue sky should be made with the contents of the second flask. You will now have a winter landscape sad and arid in appearance. To transform its aspect you will only have to take your drawing to the light. On exercising its action the color in the solutions [redacted] will appear with the two colors of sympathy; the trees will be covered with green foliage, the pastures with green grass and the sky will be a beautiful spring blue.

Let cool and again the reverse aspects will be produced. The spring beauty will disappear and there will remain only crude winter.

ONE DISAPPEARS, THE OTHER APPEARS

Two centuries ago a method of secret correspondence was known which consisted in the use of three mixtures: an invisible sympathetic ink, another, black, to fool the indiscreet, and a revealer that simultaneously makes the deceptive writing disappear and the secret phrases to appear.

Mr. Margival gives a formula relatively simple that consists of writing the secret message with a goose quill moistened in a mixture of 90 per cent of water and 10 per cent of sulphuric acid. The visible writing that serves to distract the attention should be written with a pen dipped in [redacted] The one who receives the letter on warming it causes the [redacted] to disappear and the writing with sulphuric acid to reappear. We believe that this is deluxe precaution. b3 Per CIA

A UNIVERSAL REAGENT BUT DANGEROUS

In case of having forgotten the formulas for the reagents or when it is desired to know at all costs what the letter contains, one can use with great probabilities of success the formula of the Lyons chemist, Mr. Faure, which is employed by the services of counterespionage and which is the following:



b3 Per CIA

Reduce to a powder [redacted] and dissolve it in half of the water, but little by little because of the small fragments, taking infinite care because an explosion is always possible. Then mix with the remainder of the ingredients. This preparation can be kept for about a month. It should be used with a wad of cotton. It is extremely sensitive and makes all the lines appear including those traced with distilled water.

In spite of its excellence we do not advise its use for ordinary purposes since, we repeat, this preparation is very dangerous.

WITH WATER

We all have at our disposal the best of the secret inks, according to Dr. Locard, and that is pure water. This, in effect, acts as a "froster" of paper. Those who write with it advise their correspondent to expose the letter to the action of [redacted] The letter will then appear the color of clear brown, as a result of the absorption [redacted] by the lines on the paper that have been traced with water.

b3 Per CIA

[redacted]
greased with gum arabic. Place the letter over the glass from 2 to 15 minutes. But careful! Read the letter carefully and do not forget what it says because the writing will disappear rapidly, not lasting for more than an hour.

FOR THOSE DEVOTED TO PHOTOGRAPHY

We shall close devoting our attention to those who possess the necessary material to develop photographs with an original method to correspond secretly.

Write what is desired on a sheet of transparent paper; place the paper over sensitive paper such as that treated to take a positive from a negative copy. The operation, naturally, is carried out in a dark room. Expose for the necessary time to the light in order to obtain an impression on the paper and you will have a PHOTOGRAPHED IMPRESSION. Put out the light and enclose said impression in an opaque envelope. At this time you can leave your laboratory and deposit your letter in the mail. If anyone opened the envelope the photographed paper will appear immediately; and although it will reveal its contents there is much probability that one cannot distinguish it. On the other hand your correspondent, warned in advance, will open the envelope in his dark room where he will submit the letter to the same procedure of bringing out and fixing it that is customary in photography.

It is useless to state that photography is a procedure favored by laboratories of services of counterespionage and police to reveal messages written with sympathetic inks. In these cases they do not use anything, either physical or chemical action, on the letter. The suspected message is reduced by photography and from the result obtained a positive proof is taken by contact. Then it is submitted to the action of an energetic revealer, rich in potassium bromide; then the bath is weakened with a solution of persulphate of ammonia to which has been added some drops of sulphuric acid. Wash it, dry it, and reinforce it with bichloride of mercury. From this plate thus reinforced take a second negative plate, again by contact. This latter is the one that can be used to take a proof on contrasting paper. Generally the secret writing is legible since the initial plate is much more sensitive than our retina and it will have registered what the eye cannot see. If at this time the result is not satisfactory, with the second negative a new positive plate is taken and finally a third negative from which is taken the proof on paper. These operations require time and are costly and thorough but they guarantee the maximum of success and security.

(Translator's note--This article seems to have been continued on Page 78 but there was no Page 78 when it came into the Translator's hands.)

Translated by:
Thelma Colvin
7-14-43
VAP

JHM:MJC
EPC:RCK
62-25016

June 5, 1943

~~HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE DIRECTOR

RE: Secret Inks

I believe you will be interested in the manner in which the war has affected the Bureau's methods and techniques in ~~secret~~ communications both from the standpoint of the use of such inks by us and also the detection of the same as used by the enemy.

Prior to the entry of the United States into World War II, the principal secret ink used by the Bureau was an alcohol solution of pyramidon. This is a drug that is frequently put up in tablet form as a headache remedy instead of aspirin. Bureau Agents on certain special assignments received training in the use of this material and they were furnished with a supply of pyramidon tablets in an ordinary aspirin box.

*Pyramidon was also a very popular ink with the Axis Agents and many letters containing this material as the secret ink have been intercepted by the Bureau [REDACTED] and American Censorship.

Because much of the material submitted by the Bureau's SIS Agents must pass through Latin and South American, British and American, and other censorship organizations which are cognizant of the use of pyramidon by the Axis, the Bureau no longer uses this material as a secret ink in its own work.

The Technical Laboratory has devoted a great deal of study toward development of secret inks and ~~secret~~ writing methods that permit frequent change and provide diversification and safety. All inks and methods are subjected to complete and thorough testing by the secret ink chemists before they are placed in the hands of Bureau Agents. All inks and methods must pass without detection all tests normally used by censorship organizations. Much emphasis is placed on the personal safety of the Agents to whom the inks are given. The Laboratory provides material for secret writing which appears to be perfectly innocuous to persons not aware of its intended use. Secret inks and writing methods that best conform to the individual Agent's needs and ability are furnished. Successful efforts are made and carefully maintained that no single type of ink is sent to a particular country with more than one Agent. All types are used and they are constantly being changed so that if one should be detected the entire system would not be immediately compromised.

Mr. Coffey The Laboratory has exclusively developed the "double ink" method of writing. This is a system wherein any ordinary brand of writing ink (such as Waterman's) is taken and to it in the Laboratory is added a minute amount of certain chemical reagents. These do not alter the outward appearance of the ink or of the writing to the slightest degree.

Miss Gandy

32 DEC 4 1943

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

and yet the ink will now respond to certain secret micro-chemical tests and we in the Laboratory can detect it when we test writing made with this ink. In practice the Agent carries a supply of both the regular and the doctored ink. He prepares an innocuous letter using the regular ink; however, certain letter characters are written in with the "doctored" ink, and in this manner the secret message is indicated. In the Laboratory we develop the secret ink by micro-chemical methods. One great advantage of this system is its flexibility which permits assignment of different brands of inks and different chemical reagents to different agents so that if one formula is compromised the others remain safe.

Agents have been furnished with one bottle of regular ink and a fountain pen filled with similar ink containing the secret chemical.

Some Agents are taught to use the "doctored" ink to insert letters which will spell out their message when developed. Other Agents are taught to use the "doctored" ink to insert letters in a sequence which will give a series of numbers when the message is developed. These code numbers are arrived at by counting the letters in plain ink between each "doctored" letter in the message.

In another procedure which we have worked out, secret writing chemicals have been added to talcum powders which are then given to Agents in the original talcum package. In this method of writing the Agent sprinkles a small amount of the prepared powder on a piece of paper and then rubs the powder into the top surface of the paper. He then uses this prepared paper in much the same way as we use ordinary carbon paper. In doing this he can write with pen, pencil, or typewriter on a top sheet and through the "carbon paper" produce the invisible characters on an under sheet of paper. On this final sheet of paper he then writes visibly an innocuous message so that the secret message is not suspected. Approximately ten different brands of talcum powder have been used in this method. The amount of secret chemical in the powder is so small that it is not the slightest bit injurious to the skin nor could it be detected by ordinary methods.

The Laboratory also prepares another type of special paper by dipping ~~air mail~~ paper in specially prepared solutions, drying the paper, and furnishing the entire box of stationery to the Agents. All sheets of paper in the box are treated so that uniformity of that particular package of paper will result. These sheets are also used like a "carbon paper" in a manner similar to that described above.

Still another method invented in the Laboratory utilizes ~~typewriter~~ ribbons which have been prepared with special ink and secret chemicals so that Agents are equipped for secret communication and yet have nothing but a normal appearing typewriter in their possession.

Memorandum for The Director
Page Three

Ordinary ~~safety~~ matches containing secret writing chemicals have been prepared in the Laboratory and are in use by our Agents. These matches look perfectly normal and ignite just as readily as an ordinary safety match. They are used by removing the match head with a knife, sharpening the match stick as if it were a pencil, and writing with the solid chemical. These matches are designed so that one match could be used for each communication, after which it can be destroyed by burning. By this process the Bureau Agent never has any visible secret writing material in his possession except when he is actually preparing a secret ink letter. Matches embodying the same principle have been made in paper folders or ~~book~~ "book forms."

b3 Per CIA
b7E

The SIS Section of the Bureau frequently requests the Laboratory to develop special inks for special employees going on missions of such a nature it is unwise for them to carry anything with them in the nature of a secret ink. Also it sometimes happens that these people are but temporary employees of the Bureau and it might be unwise to give them one of our more confidential inks. These men are given a special instruction in secret writing methods and secret inks. Usually special employees are taught how to prepare their messages in the most safe and secure manner from materials that may be purchased from any druggist or apothecary and these men normally obtain the materials for the preparation of their inks when they arrive at their destination.

From May 5, 1941, the date the secret ink service was adopted by the SIS Section of the Bureau, until May 14, 1943, approximately seven hundred and twenty-five secret ink letters have been received and handled in the Laboratory. Many of these letters have been subjected to censorship testing by the country of origin or by United States censorship. There is no evidence that any censorship organization has ever detected secret ink on a single one of the Bureau's SIS letters.

b7D

Memorandum for The Director
Page Four

From May 5, 1941, to May 14, 1943, the Laboratory has trained three hundred and eighty-eight Agents in the use of secret inks and secret writing methods. Approximately seventy-five men have been retrained and furnished new and different secret inks.

In addition to all of this, the Laboratory has developed and built a machine for micro-engraving. The apparatus is capable of reducing normal handwriting about two hundred times or even smaller and engraving the reduced message on a piece of glass, such as a watch crystal, ring, or lens from eyeglasses. The message is engraved on the glass by a diamond point. These messages are much smaller than the photographic "dots" used by the Germans and must be read at the receiving end with a microscope.

In order that you may have some idea as to the size of some of the smaller engravings, look at the area that would be formed if the letter "l" as found on this page were crossed at right angles with another similar "l." The resulting area would be approximately one ten-thousandth of a square inch. From 100,000 to 200,000 numbers could be written in this space with the apparatus in the Laboratory if it became necessary to reduce them that small. Another salient feature of a micro-engraving is the ease with which the message can be hidden. Messages consisting of 200 numbers have been engraved on glass slides, encircled with a pencil in a circle of one-fourth of an inch in diameter, treated chemically, and given to some of the ablest examiners in the Laboratory for detection. The examiners could not locate the message with a microscope, even though they knew on which side of the glass it was written and that the message was in the designated circle, one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

So far the method has not yet been put in use in SIS work. Experimentation is continuing with this micro-engraving apparatus in the belief that it represents one of the safest methods of transmittal of information known today.

The Director will be pleased to know that every bit of this work represents research development in the Laboratory. Of course, we took advantage of any and all outside information we could get hold of, but in every instance the final development and procedure is an exclusive FBI Laboratory one, and I think it is safe to say that, in all instances, a decided refinement on the original scientific principle which we might have adopted from the outside. Those who have contributed the most to this development are Laboratory experts J. W. Magee and J. P. Stanley as well as Agent T. D. Beach in whose section this work is done. The Director may desire to direct letters of commendation to the three employees.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

June 17, 1943

JWM:AWK
80-604

~~HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

MR. COFFEY

Re: Secret Writing

You are advised that the Bureau has received information that the pencils furnished to five SIS Agents, presently in Rio de Janeiro, are no good in that climate. Matches furnished to two Agents have gone bad.

Several of these pencils have been returned to the laboratory for examination where it was found that the secret writing chemical had dissolved in its water of deliquescence. This dissolved condition was brought about by the extremely humid climate in South America. Pencils made six months ago and maintained in the laboratory are still good. Although we have some very humid weather in Washington, it is rather dry compared to that in South America.

In a climate such as in Mexico City, these pencils have worked satisfactorily.

Arrangements have been made with the SIS Section of the Bureau to furnish these Agents in South America with other materials for secret writing.

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED

80-604 209X1		
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JUL 29 1944		

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

54 AUG 8 1944

RECORDED

80-604-210

August 19, 1943

SAC, New York

Secret Writing
Bureau File 80-604

Reference is made to your letter of August 10, 1943 concerning secret writing with Morgan's Penmode, sold by Mr. Paul Sherman, Whelan Drug Company, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City.

You are requested to obtain one jar of Morgan's Penmode, and forward it to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 9

★ AUG 20 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57 AUG 27 1943

Aug 19 4 54 PM '43
RECEIVED
FBI NEW YORK
JWM

not

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York
August 10, 1943

RRG:MS

ATTENTION TECHNICAL LABORATORY

Director, FBI

Re: ⁰ SECRET WRITING

Dear Sir:

Secret

Mr. PAUL SHERMAN of the Whelan Drug Company, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City, telephone ELdorado 5-9895, advised that his store merchandised an article known as Morgan's Pommode, manufactured in England and distributed in the United States by HEISER & JACKSON, 740 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, New York. This article sells for \$2.25 per jar and Mr. SHERMAN advised that in the past it has been purchased only by Japanese, Filipinos, and Germans. Mr. SHERMAN was of the opinion that this article might be used by espionage agents as a method of secret writing.

It is not known whether the Bureau has conducted any research with respect to this article, and in the event the Bureau desires that a jar of the pommode be purchased for experimental purposes, please advise this office and this article will be immediately forwarded.

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

*ack
8/19/43
gwm:mv
not*

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EX - 54
(abt)

INDEXED

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180-604-210
F B I
29 AUG 11 1943

SEVEN



OIF

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

August 5, 1943

FJD:MJC

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

80-604

Re: Visit to Censorship

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Special Agent Frank J. Donovan and I visited Doctors Pierce and Breon at the Office of Censorship on July 2, 1943 to discuss matters of mutual interest regarding secret inks.

A difficulty was presented which had not arisen in the minds of Doctors Pierce and Breon. It involved the ink used in the Collantes case. It appears that this ink when once developed by any means known at the present time prevents all future attempts to develop it by the simplest means known, namely, [redacted] If this is true and it apparently is, to send any message, which had been developed, on to the receiver and if he attempted to develop the message by [redacted] he would immediately be aware of the fact that it had been developed prior to delivery to him. Doctors Pierce and Breon admitted this possibility but they thought that these individuals were so extremely clever in devising such an excellent ink that they probably were equally proficient in its development. However, they were agreed that it would be inadvisable to allow any letters to reach their destination until more work had been done on this ink and its development.

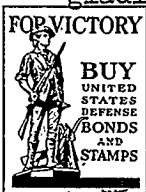
b3 Per CIA
b7E

Since both Censorship and our Laboratory are working toward the identity of this ink, the next item discussed was the ink itself. All parties were agreed that the secret ink was [redacted] possibly a [redacted] Although several of these [redacted] gave reactions similar to this secret ink none have given identical results to date.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

In one of Censorship's reports to the Bureau's Laboratory, mention was made of [redacted] report. Special Agent Donovan inquired if they had a copy of this report and Dr. Pierce stated that [redacted] upon his recent visit to Washington had supplied them with his own personal copy and that the Bureau's copy was forthcoming. Mr. Donovan was shown this copy and noted that it contained several interesting methods for developing [redacted] Dr. Breon stated that a copy would gladly be furnished the Bureau if our copy is not received shortly.

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E



AUG 28 1943

RECEIVED

Collection & Production of Secret, Invisible & Synthetic Ink + Writing

Page two

A brief discussion was centered about the possibility of the Collantes ink being similar to inks used by other individuals with Communistic tendencies. It was definitely established that this is the first instance, which has come to the attention of either Censorship or our Laboratory, wherein this ink has been used.

Dr. Breon stated that Censorship has received information to the effect that the Japanese were believed to be using a secret ink composed of one gram of [redacted] 100 cc of water and 10 cc of ethyl alcohol. b3 Per CIA Experiments conducted by Censorship's Laboratory indicate that this makes b7E an excellent ink.

The Laboratory findings on the putty-like writing material on the Oscar Liehr case were presented to Doctors Pierce and Breon.

Doctors Pierce and Breon were questioned on whether they received reports on secret inks from other governmental agencies, e. g., War and Navy Departments. The relative merits of these reports were discussed. Doctor Pierce attributed the obvious errors in these reports to the lack of scientific training on the part of those preparing and receiving these reports. A copy of the War Department report dated July 26, 1943 was promised to Censorship.

In a brief discussion of the ~~x~~aniline pencil method of secret writing, Dr. Breon suggested that the Everhard Faber No. 740 blue-black ink pencil had proven superior to any pencil used thus far by Censorship's Laboratory.

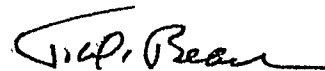
During the course of the conference these interesting little tidbits of erudition were inserted:

1. Dr. Pierce stated that each examiner in the Censorship Laboratory has a quota of 100 letters to handle daily.
2. Upon his recent visit to Washington, [redacted]

b7D

During the latter part of the conference the conversation encompassed plans for the forthcoming conference in Miami.

Respectfully,



T. D. Beach

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

August 9, 1943.

*Discretion and operation
of record! m.t. 10/1/43
attached*

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Dr. Beach

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As per our conversation of last week, we are enclosing an
Eberhard Faber No. 740 Medium Blu-Blak ink pencil.

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Engrav
Henry A. Engrav,

Acting Chief, Examination Section.

Enclosure:

As above.

Q
7 AUG 25 1943
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED

80-604-212
32 AUG 14 1943
SEVEN

ENCLOSURE



80-604-212

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

8D-604-2

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



JWM:MMS
80-604

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

August 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Secret Writing

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

At the time Mr. Magee was in New York concerning the "Cocase", I instructed him to contact the Eberhard-Faber Pencil Company in Brooklyn, and ascertain the chemical composition of pencils #955 and #740. This information was furnished to Mr. Magee by Mr. E. L. Faber, who requested that the complete chemical formula for these pencils be maintained in the strictest confidence of the Bureau. Mr. Magee assured Mr. Faber that the information would be treated as a confidential matter, and the papers bearing Mr. Faber's notations are being filed as a sealed enclosure with this memorandum.

For the information of interested parties, it can be stated that pencil #740 contains 30% methylene blue, and pencil #955 contains 15% methylene blue. As you will recall, methylene blue is the ingredient in indelible pencils which is responsible for the behavior of some indelible pencils in the secret writing method used in the "Cocase".

Mr. Magee expressed the Bureau's appreciation to Mr. Faber for his cooperation in this matter, and invited Mr. Faber to visit the Technical Laboratory at any time he is in Washington.

FBI

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach
T. D. Beach

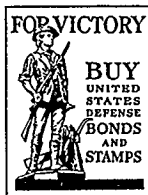
as attached
ENCLOSURE
R 070

ADDENDUM:

Mr. Faber furnished Mr. Magee with a pencil #855 which contains the same lead as #955, a pencil #705, and three pencils #740. These pencils have been tested in the Laboratory, and found to be satisfactory for secret writing.

ADDENDUM:

Mr. Magee stopped by the Newark Office, and went to the George La Monte Company at Nutley, New Jersey to interview Dr. Simon concerning secret inks, and safety papers. Dr. Simon was out of the city, and Mr. Magee left word that a Bureau representative would call on him at a later date.



RECORDED

180-604-213
F B I
35 AUG 17 1943

ENCLOSURE

80-604-213

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID

PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300.

THIS ENVELOPE TO BE OPENED ONLY UPON SPECIFIC
AUTHORIZATION FROM ASSISTANT DIRECTOR E. P.
COFFEY!

JW Magee
8/13/43



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Chicago 90, Illinois
August 12, 1943

Director, F.B.I.

ATTENTION: Technical Laboratory

RE: MATCH HEADING COMPOUND

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted to you under separate cover under United States Government Bill of Lading J-300083, slightly less than one pint of ground match heading compound similar to your sample which was furnished to this office.

For your information, MR. CHARLES LEVY, who furnished this compound to Special Agent STANLEY S. PECK of this office, advised that at the present time he is unable to furnish match heading compound for making water proof matches, but that he will do so in the future if possible.

There is enclosed herewith the original and one copy of Government Bill of Lading J-300083 under which the above shipment is being made.

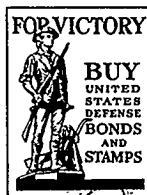
Very truly yours,

S. J. Drayton
S. J. DRAYTON,
Special Agent in Charge

66-699
SSP:JG

Enclosure

*Bill of Lading
Det. Army*



56 AUG 21 1943

80-604 JWM 8/18/43

RECORDED

150-614-214
F B I

35 AUG 18 1943

STAMP

gfk

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

New York 7, New York

RWM:CG

August 9, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: ~~SECRET~~ INKS

Dear Sir:

On June 29, 1943 this office received a letter from Mr. MARION
*GLENN, of 83-80 118th Street, Kew Gardens, New York, in which he set out cer-
tain information concerning secret inks which he felt possibly could have
been used by the subject in the case of ERNEST FREDERICK LEHMITZ. In this
letter Mr. GLENN set out the following as the contents for two types of
secret ink:

"They probably use solutions of 1/2 of 1% either of:

b3 Per CIA and FBI
b7E

It is also noted from Mr. GLENN's letter that he advised
after placing the secret ink on these letters a coating may have been
placed over the ink for the sake of better masking; however, he was unable
to disclose the type of materials that made up this coating when interviewed.

Mr. GLENN was interviewed to ascertain the source of this
information and he advised that while residing in Nice, France in February,
1941 he was contacted by two members of the Polish Intelligence operating
in France and at that time these two individuals showed to him a slip of
paper whereon the above two formulas were set out; also, information was
contained on this slip of paper concerning the coating. However, he believed
the formula for the coating was not a chemical matter, because if it had been
he would have remembered it since he is a chemical engineer.

Mr. GLENN advised that one of the Polish Intelligence agents



61 AUG 29 1943

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41 AUG 11 1943
SEVEN
gpr/BWM

RWM:CG

New York, N.Y.
8/9/43

Letter to Director

was using the alias of " JEKEL" and he understood this individual was a lieutenant in the Polish Navy. He described JEKEL as being 25 years of age, 5' 11 in height; dark hair, eyes questionable, weight 160 and bears the scar of an operation on his kidney.

The other individual is believed to be using the alias of ANDREW DULEMBA and is described as being 28, 5' 11", 180 pounds, complexion fair, eyes questionable, no glasses; occupation, electrical engineer; education, graduate of Wawelberg in Warsaw, Poland. In regard to this individual GLENN advised that this man was a radio expert and had set up short wave radio stations or was attempting to set up short wave radio stations to be used by the Polish Intelligence in France. He further advised that DULEMBA's wife was hospitalized for pregnancy in Lisbon at the time he, GLENN, left Lisbon for New York, namely, May of 1941.

Mr. GLENN further advised that he had contacted Mr. RENE C. REITTENBACH, 258 Avenida Liberdade, Lisbon, Portugal, formerly connected with the American Consulate, in an attempt to secure the entrance of DULEMBA into the United States. It was also Mr. GLENN'S belief that DULEMBA attempted to set up a short wave radio set in a villa owned by an American in the Monte Carlo section of France. However, he did not believe that he was successful in view of the capitulation of France later.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for information purposes.

Very truly yours,


E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
M. I. D.

CUNNINGHAM
MS

Form CI-R3

MID 311.5 Germany.

MIS/CI
JFP

26 July 1943.

(Date)

Subject: Invisible writing.

Summary of Information:

It has been established that the German intelligence furnished its agents with the following prescription. for invisible ink:

b3 Per CIA
b7E

Toothpicks with a small amount of cotton thinned out to a point at the end to serve as a reservoir for the ink, were to be used in writing. The paper used should be clean, white or light blue. After the writing was completed and dried it should be rubbed with a piece of paper similar to that on which the message was written in order to remove any traces. The writing should be on the reverse of a sheet of paper containing a message of no importance.

Developer: Add to pure water [redacted] in such amount as required in order that salt will not melt. With this liquid the sheet of paper containing the message should be rubbed with cotton in parallel strokes across the sheet/ side on which the invisible message was written/.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

*Originals
9-8-43 RWT*

F. J. D.
In black ink
209.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
M. I. D.

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:

✓ FBI Col. Clarke
✓ Lt. Col. Winters
✓ Col. Kibler

RECEIVED
1 SEP 1943

RECORDED
JUL 30 1943

Evaluation

of source of information
Reliable
Credible
Questionable
Undetermined

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

80-604
8/16/43 thru 8/24/43
Detection and production of secret ink + writing
Censorship

COMPLETE LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING
MIAMI CONFERENCE

8/16/43 thru 8/24/43

[redacted]
Allen, Captain Philip K., Staff of OSS, U. S.
Ankeny, Major Clayton J., Executive Liaison Officer, OC, U. S.
Appel, Mr. C. A., Special Agent FBI, U. S.

[redacted]
Bakeless, Lt. Col. John E., Southern Branch of the Intelligence Group, MIS, U. S.
Beach, Dr. T. D., Special Agent, Laboratory FBI, U. S.

[redacted]
Blackburn, Mr. W. G., Special Agent, FBI, U. S.

[redacted]
Bosak, Mr. Edward A., U. S. Liaison Official [redacted]

Boulton, R., Staff of OSS, U. S.

Boxleitner, Lt. Louis A., Staff of OSS, U. S.

Boyd, Mr. Aubrey F., Special Security Assistant, CPSE, U. S.

Breon, Dr. Willard S., Chief Secret Ink Unit, OC, U. S.

Brown, Lt. Gordon, Chief, Digest Unit of the Liaison Office, OC, U. S.

Burnham, Mr. Avery M., Special Security Assistant, CPBA, U. S.

Carlson, Colonel N. V., Chief Postal Censor, U. S.

Chamberlin, Mr. Edward Hastings, Staff of OSS, U. S.

*- Green, Comdr. Fulton H., Censoring Department Head, Cable Censorship, U. S.

Cunningham, Mr. R. N., Chief of Espionage Div., Special Agent, FBI, U. S.

Davis, Mr. Norman S., Special Security Assistant, CPSE, U. S.

[redacted]
Densford, Comdr. Robert L., ONI, U. S.

[redacted]
Doniger, Mr. Alfred, Chief Secret Writing Unit, CPSE, U. S.

[redacted]
Durieux, Mr. Pierre, Special Security Assistant, CPNO, U. S.

[redacted]
Eorney, Colonel L. R., Chief Counter-Intelligence Group, MIS, U. S.

[redacted]
Harvey, Mr. W. K., Special Agent, FBI, U. S.

[redacted]
Hill, Major George Watts, Staff of OSS, U. S.

*- Gruse, Comdr. Andrew W., District Cable Censor, New York, U. S.

Registered Copy No. 91

~~SECRET~~

57 SEP 3 1943

[REDACTED]
 Horner, Col. Albert J., Joint Security Control, U. S.
 Houston, Lt. Comdr. Sam. Executive Liaison Officer, OC, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Jacobus, Colonel Gilbert C., Chief Military Censor, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Kay, Mr. Alfred G., Chief Examination Section, OC, U. S.
 Kitchen, Mr. A. P., Special Agent in Charge of Miami Field Office, FBI, U. S.
 Lapping, Major E. G., Special Branch, MIS, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Lynch, Lt. Comdr. Stephen, District Cable Censor, Miami, U. S.
 Magruder, Brig. General John, Deputy Dir. Intelligence Service, OSS, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Mettler, Colonel Charles O., MIS, U. S.
 McGrail, Lt. Col. Aloysius J., Research and Special Activities Div. War Dept. U. S.
 Millbank, Lt. Samuel, Head of Info. Dept., CNY, U. S.
 Monroe, Rear Admiral Wm. R., Commandant Seventh Naval District, U. S.
 Moore, Captain Dan T., OSS, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Morgan, Lt. Comdr. H. S., OSS, U. S.
 Murphy, James R., OSS, U. S.
 Naylor, Lt. Col. John W., MIS, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Parker, Eugene, Asst. to the Chief Division of Reports, OC, U. S.
 Peters, Horace W., OSS, U. S.
 Pierce, Dr. E. C., Chief, Laboratory Unit, OC, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Ponder, Mr. Karl B., Special Security Assistant, CPNI, U. S.
 Powell, Mr. Wm. J., Special Agent, FBI, Liaison to OC, U. S.
 Price, Byron, Director, U. S. Censorship
 Roche, Lt. Lee, Ass't to Censoring Dept Head, Cable Censorship, U. S.
 Shaw, Lt. Col. Harold R., Chief Technical Operations Div., OC, U. S.
 Shepardson, Whitney H., Member of the Staff OSS, US
 Sherman, Irving, Member of the Staff, OSS, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Spinney, Byron H., District Postal Censor, N. Y., U. S.
 Spivack, Special Security Assistant, CPSJ, U. S.

[REDACTED]
 Train, Rear Admiral Harold C., Director of Naval Intelligence U. S.

Van Dusen, Col. Geo. C., District Postal Censor, Miami, Florida, U. S.
Vazquez, Alfredo G., Special Security Assistant, CPEP, U. S.
Wadsworth, Lt. Col. Chet W., Chief, Censorship Branch, U. S.

b7D

[REDACTED]
Welden, Lt. Frederick, Chief Oriental Desk, ONI, U. S.
Wells, Lt. Comdr. Mason, ONI Liaison with National Censorship, U. S.
Wharton, Capt. Wallace S., Office of Naval Intelligence, U. S.
White, Col. Samuel, Joint Security Control, War Department, U. S.

[REDACTED]
Wolgemuth, J. P., OC, Executive Liaison Officer, U. S.
Yates, Lloyd D., Asst. Chief Foreign Activity Correlation Division, Dept. State, U. S.
Zacharias, Capt. Ellis M., Deputy Director, ONI, U. S.

hld/meb

RECORDED

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER TOUCH

sis #865

Recently [redacted] furnished the Bureau with information recently received [redacted] to the effect that [redacted]

It is requested that you check with appropriate [redacted] [redacted] and if possible, supply the Bureau with a [redacted] for study in the Technical Laboratory. If a [redacted] is not available, it is requested that good photographs be obtained of the [redacted] together with a complete description of it.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffee _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Mumford _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ OCT 25 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 28 1943

1000
 READING ROOM
 OCT 24 1 44 PM '25
 OCT 25 1925
 OCT 25 11 20 AM '25
 JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



EPC:EGK

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 9, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E.-A. TAMM

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Mellon who is on the technical staff of OSS with Dr. Abrams and who has been over here before just telephoned me. He stated that OSS has a letter. This letter was accepted by one of their couriers in Europe for delivery to a New York addressee. It is in an open envelope and appears innocent enough on the face thereof. OSS, however, wants to make certain that it contains no hidden message, particularly secret ink.

Mellon inquired whether the FBI would assist to the extent of making an examination of this letter. I suggested he submit the same with a letter addressed to the Director stating his request. He stated he would do this and send it out at once.

RECOMMENDATION: That the desired examination be made.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey



40 SEP 24 1943

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-604-218
F B I
16 SEP 11 1943



TDB:RCD
80-604

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COFFEY

Re: Visit to U. S. Censorship
Laboratory

Mr. Stanley and I, after calling Dr. Pierce, went over to the Censorship Laboratory this afternoon for the purpose of passing on information concerning the unusual method of secret writing we found in the Altschuler case in which the secret writing was confined to spaces which left large blank areas forming an "X" on the paper. I turned over photographs of the letters, envelope and secret writing to Pierce, who was very appreciative of the information and photographs.

Stanley told them we had received information [redacted] concerning [redacted]. However, the censorship men stated they had received the same information [redacted] therefore there was no need to discuss this point further except to give them the benefit of our own observations.

Respectfully,

T. D. Beach

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

B. J. [unclear]
W. J. [unclear]

b7D



67 58 OCT 5 1943

RECORDED
& INDEXED

80-604-220
B
8 OCT 2 1943

EX-1

TDB:RCD

RECORDED

Date:

October 2, 1943

To:

The National Inventors Council
Department of Commerce Building
Washington, D. C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

Class B 102/55
J. M. Johlin
Invisible Ink

Your file relative to the above subject has been received. There is nothing contained therein not already known to this Bureau.

The file is being returned to you herewith.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Enclosure
MAILED 5
OCT 4 - 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
OCT 4 4 33 PM '43
OCT 2 5 38 PM '43
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
OCT 4 10 48 AM '43

61 OCT 12 1943

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
THE NATIONAL INVENTORS COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 25

September 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. T. D. Beach
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 7413
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT:

Detection of
Invisible Ink

By: J. M. ~~Johlin~~
NIC Class. No. B 102/55
X Ref. 330/

(Submitted upon recommendation of
Mr. Watson Davis)

The accompanying correspondence is being
forwarded to you for informal consideration and
comment.

Will you please return the same together
with said comments after the examination has been
completed.

Yours very truly,

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

J. C. Green

Assistant Chief Engineer F



Attached

97
80-604-222

ba
10
EVEN

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

American Embassy
London, England
September 21, 1943

Communication #1525

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

WAC
Coffey *epc* *JUM*
B. Bailey
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Attention: Liaison Section

Dear Sir:

RE: Identification of ⁰ Secret Writing Materials
[REDACTED]

b7E

Reference is made to Memorandum Number 83 For All FBI Legal Attaches dated August 30, 1943, which set forth information regarding the identification of secret writing materials. Upon receipt of this memorandum, I had occasion to discuss the information contained in paragraph two, concerning the use of an indelible pencil in a method of secret writing with [REDACTED]

b7D

As a result of our discussion, a letter was written to [REDACTED] on September 9, 1943, suggesting that [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED] be asked to elaborate on this method of secret writing. The following reply, which transmitted [REDACTED] report (a copy of which is attached) has just been received from [REDACTED] and it is believed that this may be of some interest to the Laboratory:

b7D



51 OCT 21 1943

NOTED FOR ARCHIVE
307

RECORDED
INDEXED

180-604-223

25 OCT 11 1943

187
Am...

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

-2-

b7D



Very truly yours,

Arthur M. Thurston

Arthur M. Thurston
Legal Attaché

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. # 465

AMT:WGR
Enclosure

Mr. A. M. Thurston
Legal Attache
The American Embassy
London, England

Dear Mr. Thurston:

The laboratory recently developed secret ink on a letter in a current case in which the secret ink writing was confined to that area of the paper which would not be touched by an ordinary tester if the marks were placed diagonally from corner to corner. In other words, the secret ink writing was limited to four areas of the paper; upper, lower, right side and left side, and leaving a blank area approximately an inch wide running from the upper left to the lower right and the upper right to the lower left in the form of an "X", ostensibly for the purpose of avoiding Censorship's routine testing methods.

b7D

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

John Edgar Hoover
Director

80-604-223

RECEIVED-NAVY 32 OCT 8 1953

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JAN 15 1951
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

[Handwritten signature]



OCT 14 1943

American Embassy
[redacted]

Communication #1285

August 18, 1943

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Liaison Section

Dear Sir:

RE: JOSE FRANCISCO PACHECO

Reference is made to your letter dated June 28, 1943, requesting that the writer determine whether a secret writing match of Jose Francisco Pacheco, who was removed from a boat at [redacted] can be obtained.

b7D

[redacted]
was contacted in this regard; and by letter dated August 16, 1943, he advised as follows:

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

hereto.

[redacted] letter is attached

b7D

Very truly yours,

OCT 14 1943

Arthur M. Thurston
Legal Attache

Enclosure
AMT:wgr

56 NOV 4 1943
30

Protection and Production of Confidential Info

27

me

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to

FC 862.20200 [redacted]

August 31, 1943

b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Department of State transmits to the following
the attached information in the hope that it will be of
value:

Military Intelligence Service

Office of Naval Intelligence

Federal Bureau of Investigation

b7E

Enclosure:

Copy of ~~secret~~ despatch no. 1210, dated August 16,
1943, from the Embassy at Madrid, subject: "Intel-
ligence Activities."

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

80-604-227

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 14 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

40 OCT 16 1943

C
O
P
Y

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Madrid, August 16, 1943

No. 1210

Subject; Intelligence activities.

~~SECRET~~

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my strictly ~~confidential~~ despatch
no. 1092, July 16, 1943, and to the Department's ~~secret~~ airmgram A-353, 6:30 pm,
August 4, 1943, regarding [redacted] b7D
b7E

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3 Per CIA
b7D
b7E

[redacted] recall that [redacted]

[redacted]

The contact is still [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D
b7E

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

/s/ Willard L. Beaulac
Counselor of Embassy

LVB:isf
File No. 820.02

ENCLOSURE

80-604-227

To Department in single copy for Ozalid machine.

80-604

P. H. Cuffey
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
b6
b7C
b7D

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

American Embassy
[redacted]
September 24, 1943

Communication #1544

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR COURIER POUCH

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Liaison Section

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 29, 1943, which referred to my letter of December 17, 1942, Communication #29, with enclosure "Notes on Security Search". It was pointed out in the Bureau letter of reference that in the enclosure "Notes on Security Search" it was stated that secret writing was sometimes done with a pencil with whitish lead on a thick linen paper which is afterwards written upon with ordinary ink. You advised that it was assumed by the Laboratory that this is a sort of wax pencil, and requested that this be verified, or that if a particular chemical compound is deposited on the paper which requires a specific developer that the identity of this compound be determined.

Please be advised that an appropriate request for the information desired by the Bureau was made of [redacted] and I am now in receipt of the following reply dated September 25, 1943. from [redacted]

b7D

b7D

INDEXED

180-604-228

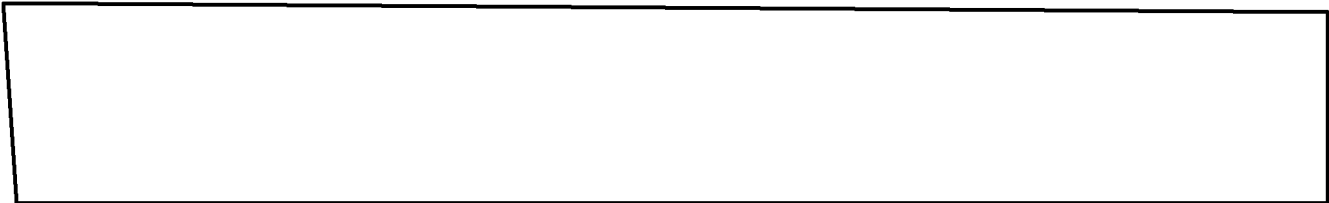


61 OCT 28 1943

330

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

-2-



b7D

Very truly yours,

Arthur M. Thurston

Arthur M. Thurston
Legal Attaché

AMT:wgr

4/C
JW
OK - 2300

September 9, 1943

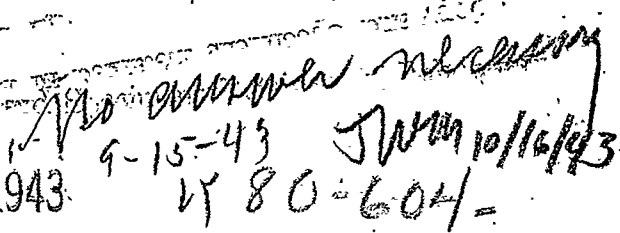
19, 1943 b7E
~~R9. 4th line~~
~~ps~~

Re: SECRET WRITING
*~~MORGAN'S POMADE~~
Bureau File #80-604

0 Date taken at Washington
of Seattle, Washington 7.
The subject's wife is writing

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
te cover a jar of MORGAN'S
ing whatever tests might be
that this material could be
EX-14
Very truly yours,
F. W. WATSON

There is being forwarded under separate cover a jar of MORGAN'S 1
 POMADE for the use of the Laboratory in conducting whatever tests might be
 deemed advisable to determine the possibility that this material could be
 used in the preparation of secret writing.



Very truly yours

E. E. CONROY

SAC

55 OCT 29 1943

E OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP

b6
b7c

md

CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR

Washington, D.C. (25)
July 29, 1943

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Dr. Beach

For your information, we enclose a technical report
covering the work we have done on the ink found in letters
addressed to ANTONIO ~~X~~ COLLANTES.

Sincerely yours,

A. G. Kay
Chief, Examination Section

Enclosure
A s above

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-404-230

0/10/43

lu

ENCLOSURE

9/2/43

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

8152

20-604-230
JUL 31 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50000 254

C
O
P
Y

~~SECRET~~

7-27-43

80-604

TECHNICAL REPORT ON COLLANTES INK
LABORATORY UNIT
OFFICE OF CHIEF POSTAL CENSOR

To date, three letters to ANTONIO COLLANTES have been intercepted that have been written in the same secret ink. The first letter was picked up because of a slight resist shown by the [redacted] b3 Per CIA
[redacted] Subsequent tests on [redacted] from this letter were b7E
negative, but slight development was obtained on the original letter with [redacted] Development of the entire letter yielded only a small part of the message.

During preliminary tests on letter No. 2 it was observed that the secret screed could be made legible by [redacted] b3 Per CIA
vapor. The effect was only transitory, but remained long enough for b7E
the message to be completely transcribed word for word.

b3 Per CIA
b7E

(See page 2).

JPL

80-604-230
ENCLOSURE

~~100-230459-54~~